The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5568.—VOL. XXXVII. THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STEAM FERRY to BALMAIN.—The NAUTILUS (the first of the three iron boats intended for the above ferry,) will continue to ply from the Grafton Wharf, adjoining Flour Company's and Cuthbert's to Crook's Wharf, Balmain. First boat from Sydney at ¼ to 6 a.m.; last ditto, 10 p.m.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Luke's Wharf.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—The BLACK SWAN, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m. and 2·15 p.m., by Woolloomooloo Bay; from Manly Beach at 12 o'clock, and at half-past 5 p.m.
Fares ...... 1s. 6d. Children ...... 1s.
Phœnix Wharf, 13th March.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 8 a.m., returning to Sydney in the afternoon of the same day.
Fares:
Cabin ...... 15s. Steerage ...... 10s.
Phœnix Wharf, 13th March, 1856.

STEAM TO SHOALHAVEN.—By the ILLAWARRA (calling at Wollongong) SATURDAY MORNING, the 15th instant, at 9 o'clock; and returning on MONDAY, at 7 a.m.
Phœnix Wharf, 13th March, 1856.

STEAM to KIAMA.—The Kiama S. N. Co.'s steamer KIAMA leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for Kiama, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock; and leaves Kiama for Sydney every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock p.m.
Fares—Cabin, 15s.; steerage, 10s.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH.
The HUNTER, William Petley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander.
The PATERSON, R. L. Pattison, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Maitland, either way, Saloon	......	11	6
	Fore cabin	6	0
Sydney and Newcastle,	Saloon	10	0
	Fore cabin	5	0

And intermediate distances proportionally.
Arrangements have been made to run omnibuses to and from Maitland and Morpeth in connexion with this Company's steamers, clearing passengers to or from Sydney and Maitland, at the above rates.
Freights, to or from Sydney and Morpeth, 15s. per ton.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. October 24.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship HUNTER, Captain PETLEY, for Morpeth, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.
March 13th, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of Fares by the A. S. N. Company's Hunter River Steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland, per omnibus, free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore Cabin.
Maitland	9s.	5s. 6d.
Morpeth	8s.	4s. 0d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The COLLAROY, W. MULHALL, commander, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 13th March, 1856.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, calling at Broulee.—The TAMAR, Captain CHATFIELD, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at (12) noon.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 12th March, 1856.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY at 3 p.m.—STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Passengers and goods landed at the Railway Pier, and conveyed to Melbourne by rail, free of additional charge. The A. S. N. Company's iron screw steamship WONGA WONGA, G. B. GILMORE, commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 13th March, 1856.
Cargo will not be received after Tuesday.
Passengers will please leave their names at the Booking Office, before 11, and have their luggage on board before 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Sydney and Auckland Royal Mail Steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, commander (under contract with the Provincial Government of the Province of Auckland to carry the mail monthly) is appointed to sail from Sydney to Auckland on TUESDAY, 18th March, at 3 p.m. from Campbell's Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to W. LOCHHEAD, at the office, Campbell's Wharf.
N.B.—Receipt of cargo to commence on FRIDAY MORNING at 10. No cargo received on the day of sailing.

STEAMSHIP ROYAL CHARTER for ENGLAND.—Eagle Line of Packets. Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company (Incorporated by Royal Charter).—The new steam clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 2719 tons register, and 200 horse-power, F. BOYCE, Esq., commander (late of the Eagle,) being advertised to leave Liverpool on the 17th January, may be expected to arrive in Melbourne about the 17th March, from whence she will be again despatched for LIVERPOOL within a month after her arrival. The ROYAL CHARTER will have space for about 2000 tons of cargo, which will be taken at the current rates of freight from Melbourne. Gold dust and cargo forwarded from Liverpool to London at ship's expense. The rates of passage money are as follows:

After saloon	£65
Second class	35
Third class	25

For further information apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, agents, 266, George-street.

WOLLONGONG.—The ELIZABETH COHEN leaves the Maitland Wharf SATURDAY, at noon.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—KANGAROO, now taking in cargo; immediate despatch.
Flour Company's Wharf.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS TO MORETON BAY.—The BONNIE DOON, and SABLE CHIEF, and another vessel to follow.—In connection with the above line of traders the BREADALBANE steamer has been placed in the river between Brisbane and Ipswich.
Bills of lading will be signed in Sydney for goods intended for Ipswich or any of the establishments on the river, and which will be charged with the river freight only in addition to the usual freight to Brisbane.
No delay will occur in transhipping and forwarding from Brisbane to Ipswich; and three vessels being towed by steam from and to the Bay, every facility is offered to the shipper.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.
The BONNIE DOON, Captain SHOLL, will clear on Friday, and sail on SATURDAY next.

FOR MORETON BAY, with despatch.—The PALERMO, Captain GOLD, is receiving cargo on board at the Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street, and will positively sail on SATURDAY next.
HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY, at reduced rates of freight and passage-money.—The well-known favourite brig BURNETT, is now receiving cargo on board, and will be despatched in a few days. Apply to J. FRAZER, 58, Sussex-street, or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199 George-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS via Moreton Bay.—The SABLE CHIEF, Captain LAKE, is daily expected to arrive from Port Curtis and will be despatched again immediately. In the meantime goods will be received and housed free of expense, by R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS, at reduced rates of freight and passage money.—The well-known and regular trader ALBION, HARDY, master (hourly expected), will again be dispatched for the above port within three days after arrival.
Freight will be received and stored at Russell's Wharf free of charge, for which or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.
The Albion will be followed by another well-known clipper schooner, and every facility given to shippers at both ends.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—To SAIL on THURSDAY.—The splendid A1 clipper brig CLARENDON, 172 tons, J. W. SPENCE (late of the Fettercairn), master, is fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail as above.
WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FIRST and ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF without lightering.—The A1 clipper brigantine CLARENDON, J. W. SPENCE (late of the Fettercairn), master, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will be the first vessel to sail.
For freight or passage, apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, without lightering.—The well-known clipper brigantine MARINER, CARTER, master, at Grafton Wharf, having cleared, will positively sail THIS DAY. Light packages can be taken, if sent down at once.
MERRILL and LEAVITT, No. 2, Macquarie-place, head of Circular Quay.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—A regular trader.—The brigantine EAGLE, Captain KELLY, hourly expected, will sail three days after arrival, having the most of her cargo ready to go on board.
For freight or passage apply to J., C., and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street, or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

STRUAN for MELBOURNE sails TO-MORROW.—Shippers are urged to complete their arrangements, as this vessel is now fast filling up at Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG.—The fast-sailing schooner DESPATCH, JENKINS, master, now loading at the Grafton Wharf, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The packet brig EMMA, being hourly expected, will be dispatched in seven days after arrival. To shippers and passengers she offers a most desirable conveyance, as, in consequence of the withdrawal for two trips of the Tasmania, this vessel is now the only opportunity for the above port.
Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE.—☞ For 10 tons light freight and passengers only. Having very excellent accommodations. A1 clipper ELIZABETH ANNE, is under engagement to go to sea Sunday, weather permitting.
Apply CRAWLEY and SMITH, George-street, or to HENRY MOON, Albion Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for LAUNCESTON, will sail in a few days.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers for Launceston.—The packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLAY, commander, now at Circular Quay, foot Pitt-street, will receive cargo arranged for at the agent's office. This beautiful and swift packet, acknowledged by all who have sailed in her to be far superior in comfort, speed, and safety to any steam vessel on the line; her separate ladies' saloon, replete with every comfort; beds, beddings, wines, spirits, and every reasonable luxury, free of extra charge in cabin.
Cabin passage, including everything as above... £9 9 0
Steerage passage, roomy and comfortable £5 5 0
Freight .... 40s. (forty shillings) per ton.
Shippers and passengers are requested to engage early.
Apply to Captain M'KINLAY; or HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street.
Sydney, February 29.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE, having two-thirds of her cargo on board.—The JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS SIVIER master, will leave for the above port in a few days, and shippers are requested to send down their goods to Moore's Wharf without delay.
For freight, &c., apply to captain on board, or EBSWORTH and CO., Harrington-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The fine fast sailing brig LOUIS and MIRIAM, LEE, master, having the greater portion of her cargo ready, will sail for the above port on or about the 19th instant.
For freight or passengers, having superior accommodation, apply to A. MOSES and SONS, Bridge-street.
☞ To give the vessel quick despatch, freight and passage will be taken at moderate rates.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The fine fast sailing brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, LEE, master, having the greater portion of her cargo ready, will sail for the above port positively on the 19th instant.
For freight or passengers, having superior accommodation, apply to A. MOSES and SONS, Bridge-street.
☞ To give the vessel punctual despatch, freight and passengers will be taken at moderate rates.

FOR NELSON and PORT NICHOLSON.—The schooner RIPLEY, Captain M'NEALE, will have immediate despatch, full or not full. M. E. MURNIN.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA and THE ISLE OF PINES.—The brig UNI, Captain LAMPERTHOD, will sail for the above islands immediately.
For freight or passage, apply D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA GOLD FIELDS.—The fast sailing brig BROTHERS, 300 tons, will sail about the 25th MARCH.
For freight or passage, apply to LANE and CO., Lower George-street. Wanted, Two Life Boats.

FOR MAURITIUS direct, for Passengers only. To sail positively on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, the well-known brig VULTURE, JAMES BREMNER, Master. CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR CALCUTTA.—A first-class ship will be despatched in about one week's time, with good accommodation for passengers.
For particulars apply to E. B. CULLEN, Circular Quay.

HORSES FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.—For CALCUTTA, under engagement to sail by 1st April, touching at Port Stephens for horses.—The fine new frigate-built ship HARKAWAY, 1459 tons, A 1 for 15 years, D. W. STEPHENS, Esq., commander. This splendid ship having been fitted and employed as a cavalry transport in Her Majesty's service for 15 months, offers a most favourable opportunity to parties wishing to avail themselves of the present scarcity of horse-stock in the Indian markets. Arrangements can be made for taking a small number by making immediate application to Messrs. Burt, Haswell, and Co., Pitt-street; or Mr. William W. Burt, who will proceed in the vessel in charge of them, and whose experience in many previous voyages is a sufficient guarantee to shippers.
The Harkaway possesses unexceptionable accommodation for passengers, and is a desirable opportunity for parties wishing to reach England overland.
For passage, apply to Captain STEPHENS, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213 George-street. March 12.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The ship MONSOON will positively sail from Newcastle on SATURDAY, 15th instant. Passengers must pay the balance of their passage money at once, and will be forwarded to Newcastle on Friday. A few second cabin berths disengaged. MERRILL and LEAVITT, No. 2, Macquarie-place, head of Circular Quay.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The first class American clipper-barque WHAT CHEER, will positively sail 15th March.
For light freight and cabin passage only, having magnificent accommodations, apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS, for LONDON.—The JOSHUA has a few cabins still disengaged. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her excellent accommodation and lofty 'tween decks, at the Circular Quay, opposite the wool shed.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the LIGHT OF THE AGE, and to sail 15th March.—The fine A1 clipper ship JAMES BOOTH, 636 tons, ALEXANDER DUTHIE commander, is now receiving wool at the Circular Quay, and having made the outward passage this voyage in eighty-five days, presents a desirable opportunity to shippers anxious to ensure their wools reaching in time for the July sales. The greater part of the cargo is already engaged, and she will sail as above. Has good poop accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.
Will be followed by the CATHERINE ADAMSON.

FROM MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL, to sail 28th instant, the R. M. packet MARCO POLO, 1625 tons register, CLARKE, commander.—This far-famed clipper of the BLACK BALL LINE maintains her high character for speed. The whole of the cabins have been painted and re-decorated, and every improvement introduced for the convenience and comfort of all classes of passengers.
For passage apply, in Sydney, to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 fast-sailing ship OLIVER CROMWELL, Captain A. ALEXANDER, one of the celebrated Aberdeen clippers, launched from the same yard as the Maid of Judah and Walter Hood, and in every respect an equally good vessel. She will be promptly despatched, full or not full, and is a very superior ship for either goods or passengers. The accommodations for the latter are more than usually lofty and comfortable.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The ship OLIVER CROMWELL, for London, has still disengaged two excellent family cabins.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only.—To sail positively on the 22nd instant.—The fine frigate built ship PLANTAGENET, 1000 tons, SAMUEL A. HATFIELD, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers, and having only three poop cabins disengaged, immediate application is necessary, to the Captain on board at Campbell's Wharf, to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or J. S. METCALFE. March 12, 1856.

SCHOONER CANOPUS, 134 tons, classed A1 (French), is open for freight or charter. Apply to SAUNDERS and CO., Argyle-street.

SHIP GLADIATOR.—All parties having claims or accounts against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them in duplicate on FRIDAY, at noon, to the undersigned. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

WASHINGTON IRVING, from LONDON.—Any goods impeding the discharge of this vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the consignee. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP GLADIATOR for LONDON.—Will be despatched on SATURDAY, and is an excellent conveyance for gold, to receive which, Captain SIM is now ready. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A 1 newly-coppered Clyde-built barque ANN M'LEAN, 310 tons register. For further particulars, apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the Aberdeen-built clipper schooner WATERWITCH, 92 tons register. For particulars, apply to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point. March 5th, 1856.

BOAT for SALE.—To be SOLD, a three-ton Boat, close lined, 18 feet in the keel, and 22 feet overall, mast, sails, and oars complete. The above will be sold cheap. Apply to J. C. MOLLOY, 382, Brickfield-hill.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS and Shipowners.—The proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, will take ships on their slip from this date at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former rates.

FOR SALE by Private Contract, the schooner GEORGE, now discharging from New Zealand, at the Circular Quay. She is well adapted for any place where light draught of water is an object, as she carries 160 tons on a draught of 8 feet 6 inches. She is well found in every respect, and ready to proceed to sea at an hour's notice. Apply to Captain CLELAND, on board. Early application is necessary, as if not sold before the 14th she will commence loading.

THE SYDNEY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurers in the above Company are informed that unless their policies are renewed, their names will be struck off the list, and their interest in the reserve fund, to be divided shortly, will thereby lapse. J. S. MITCHELL, secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—W. STUART MOUTRY, Esq., of No. 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church-hill, having accepted the office of Treasurer to the above institution, has, with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors, appointed Mr. CORNELIUS NIGHTINGALE, Collector, either of whom will be happy to receive subscriptions and donations. ALFRED H. STEPHEN, secretary.

SAVINGS' BANK.—On account of the City Election taking place this day, this Bank will not be open for business, but deposits will be received TO-MORROW, Friday, from 12 until 2 o'clock. G. O. ALLAN, managing trustee.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The adjourned meeting of Members will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, to resume the discussion of the Report on the Insolvent Laws. ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary. Exchange Rooms, March 13, 1856.

TO PLASTERERS.—A Public Meeting will be held at the Brisbane Inn, corner of Kent and Druitt streets, to take into consideration the hours of labour. The employed and employers are particularly requested to attend on Monday night, 17th March, at seven o'clock precisely.

IN consequence of the Election of Candidates for the new and glorious constitution of New South Wales, HANKS and LLOYD have determined on closing their establishment THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th March; the following day (Friday), business will be resumed as usual.

MR. PLUNKETT'S ELECTION.—ELECTORS—be early at the Poll!!!

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MR. PLUNKETT'S ELECTION.—Electors—be early at the Poll!!! PLUMP! PLUMP! PLUMP!

PLUNKETT FOR THE CITY.—Electors plump early.

DOWN WITH THE COALITION.—Be early at the Poll.

VOTING PAPERS at each Polling-place.—Watch the tricks of the Opposition.

MIND YOUR P.'s.—Never Mind your Q.'s. P. stands for PLUNKETT, and P. for PLUMP.

CITY ELECTION.—CAUTION.—ELECTORS.—Beware of having any other name but that of Mr. PLUNKETT on the voting paper, when you are determined on supporting that gentleman alone, as voting papers have been seen with his name in conjunction with the other candidates.
R. S. ROSS, J. HART, } Hon. Secretaries.

CAMPBELL, PARKES, WILSHIRE, and COWPER for the City.—The electors of Sydney who intend voting for the above candidates, are respectfully informed, that in order to avoid confusion on the day of election, they can be furnished with voting papers, and have them filled up at the Central Committee Rooms, corner of Margaret and George streets; and where the revised electoral lists for the different Wards are lying for inspection.
F. J. HAWKSLEY, Hon. Secretary.

CAMPBELL, PARKES, WILSHIRE, and COWPER for the City.—The Central Committee will meet at their Rooms, Exchange Hotel, George-street, every day until the day of election.
The Secretary will be in attendance each day from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m.

City of Sydney to wit.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 3rd March, 1856.
WHEREAS a Writ, under the hand of his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Governor-General in and over all the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, &c., &c., bearing date the first day of March, A.D. 1856, and addressed to me, was received by me this day, directing that an election be held for the return of four members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the colony of New South Wales for the electoral district of the city of Sydney; and that the nomination for such election be held in Macquarie Ward, in the said city, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of March instant; and that in the event of such election being contested the poll at the different polling places for the said electoral district be taken on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of March. Now, I, John O'Neil Brenan, Sheriff of New South Wales, do, in pursuance of the powers vested in me as returning officer for the said electoral district of the city of Sydney, hereby give notice that a public meeting of the electors of the said electoral district of the city of Sydney will be holden on the 12th day of March instant, at noon, in the north-west portion of Hyde Park, in Macquarie Ward in the said city, for the nomination and election of four members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly for the said electoral district of Sydney; and in the event of there being more than four candidates, and a poll being demanded by any of the candidates, or by not less than six electors on behalf of any candidate, the polling for such election will commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the 13th day of March instant, at the different polling places, to be afterwards notified, and finally closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
JOHN O'NEILL BRENAN,
Returning Officer for the electoral district of the city of Sydney.

POLLING PLACES — CITY ELECTION.—
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 10th March, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that, in the event of a Poll being demanded at the forthcoming Election for the electoral district of the city of Sydney, the Poll will be taken at the undermentioned Polling Places and additional Polling Places for the several Wards of the said city of Sydney; and that the following gentlemen are appointed to act as Deputy Returning Officers at the polling Places opposite to which their names are placed:—

Ward.	Polling Places.	Deputy Returning Officers.
Bourke Ward ...	The Court of Requests, Bent-street ...	C. K. Murray, Esq.
Brisbane Ward...	The Central Police Office.	Henry Armitage, Esq.
Ditto ...	Additional booth near St. Phillip's Church in Gipps Ward ...	A. B. Spark, Esq.
Cook Ward ...	Darlinghurst Court House	R. M. Isaacs, Esq.
„ No. 1...	Additional booth at the rear of St. Mary's Cathedral, in Macquarie Ward	Herman Milford, Esq.
„ No. 2...	Additional booth facing Devonshire-street, east of the Burial Grounds, on a portion of the Cleveland Paddocks, in Phillip Ward	F. Robinson, Esq.
Gipps Ward ...	Booth near Flagstaff, Fort Phillip ...	Edward Butler, Esq.
Ditto ...	Additional — the Water Police Office, in Bourke Ward ...	I. I. Blake, Esq.
Phillip Ward ...	Booth at the Haymarket...	Major Wingate
Ditto ...	Additional booth at the corner of Elizabeth and Cleveland-street, in Cook Ward ...	Augustus G. D. Huthwaite, Esq.
Macquarie Ward	Supreme Court House, King-street ...	The Returning Officer for Sydney.

JOHN O'NEILL BRENAN, Returning Officer for Sydney.

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.—I hereby give notice that I intend to declare the state of the poll on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at noon, from the Hustings at Redfern. THOMAS WHISTLER SMITH, returning officer.
Sydney, 12th March, 1856.

COOPER and DONALDSON'S ELECTION.—A Meeting of the Gentlemen who formed the various Committees to secure the return of the above-named Members, will be held at the Royal Hotel on FRIDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at noon. A full meeting is particularly requested.

TO ALL ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Some persons have industriously circulated a report that it is my intention to retire. I am sure none of the other candidates have originated or countenanced this false and paltry trick. I trust to the honesty of all their supporters who may read this, to deny the truth of such report. As I declared before, so I repeat, I go to the poll, no matter by whom or by what number opposed. Indeed, I feel too grateful to all those in the several towns who readily attached themselves to me, to abuse their confidence or desert their interests. If I serve you it is that I may equally serve the land of my birth. If I am defeated, I hope the consolation will remain that the country is better served by a better man. Such is only your duty; but I shall not desert you till you desert me. With this assurance I shall revisit you all, commencing this time with Windsor; and my only hope is, that he who best deserves the palm my wear it.
Your obedient servant,
W. REDMAN.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS ELECTION.—Mr. R. S. ROSS purposes meeting the Electors of the various boroughs on the following days, at 7 o'clock, p.m., viz:—

Windsor...... on Friday, 14th March	at Mr. Ridge's Hotel
Richmond ...... Saturday, 15th	Mrs. Onus's
Liverpool ...... Tuesday, 18th	Mr. Armstrong's
Camobelltown, Wednesday, 19th	Mr. Campbell's
Penrith......... Thursday, 20th	Mr. Bolton's.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that, by virtue of a Writ of Election bearing date the 1st of March, 1856, issued by his Excellency the Governor-General of the colony of New South Wales, which Writ directs that an Election shall be held for the return of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said colony for the Electoral District of the united counties of Gloucester and Macquarie, and that the Nomination for such Election be held at Raymond Terrace on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of March instant; and that, in the event of such Election being contested, the poll at the different polling places for the said Electoral District be taken on THURSDAY, the tenth day of April next, A. WINDEYER, Returning Officer. Kinross, March 3rd.

EAST CAMDEN.—The Electors of Illawarra are requested not to pledge their votes, as another person will shortly come forward as a candidate, who is well-known to you all. A requisition to him is in preparation.
AN ELECTOR.

TO R. J. HAWKSLEY, Esq. — SIR,—Having observed my name published in the list of the committee for securing the election of Messrs. Parkes, Cowper, and Co., for which you are the Secretary, I beg to state that the same has been inserted without my authority, as I have taken no hand, act, or part in the present electioneering movement, and shall, as I have always intended, PLUMP for Mr. Plunkett.
WILLIAM HINCHEY.
212, Castlereagh-street.

BANQUET TO CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, ESQ., M.P.—A General Meeting of the Committee and Stewards of the above demonstration, will be held on FRIDAY, at 7 p.m., at Mr. Kearney's, Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, to close the business of the Committee. By order, W. M'CUSTAYNE, Honorary Secretary. All accounts against the committee to be left at the above place before Friday evening.

TRADE ASSISTANTS.—A meeting of Trade Assistants, according to arrangement at the last meeting, will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at G. BRANSGROVE'S, Great Britain Hotel, at 8 p.m. The unemployed in particular are requested to attend.

PADDINGTON CHURCH.—The Churchwardens will be in attendance at the above Church on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, from 5 to 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appropriating the sittings, which it is requisite should be paid for quarterly in advance. All persons requiring sittings are requested to attend.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*.—SIR,—It having been currently reported that I am the James Bradley who is now offering a composition to his creditors, I beg to notify, through your widely circulated journal, that I am neither that individual, nor is he any relative of mine. Your insertion of the above will oblige
Your obedient servant,
JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLEY.
Wimbledon Cottage, Parramatta-road, March 12, 1856.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—An unparalleled Remedy for Female Complaints.—The daughter of Mrs. Henderson, of Brokers' River, Melbourne, was for a long time in a very peculiar and delicate state of health; the mother tried a variety of remedies, but without the young lady deriving any benefit. As a final resource she tried Holloway's Pills, which she used three weeks; and found they considerably improved her; by continuing with these wonderful pills for ten days more, all obstructions were quickly removed and she has since enjoyed the best of health. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.—ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL RAILWAY OMNIBUSES.—The public are informed that on and after the 1st of MARCH next a line of Railway Omnibuses, for the exclusive accommodation of Railway Passengers, will be run to meet every train arriving at, or departing from, the Sydney Station.
These omnibuses, which will be distinguishable by the uniforms of the drivers and conductors, and by having "RAILWAY" lettered on their sides, will start from
BATH'S HOTEL, corner of George and Bridge streets, proceeding down George-street; and the STAR HOTEL, Macquarie-place, proceeding down PITT-STREET twenty minutes before the arrival of each Train.
FARE, EACH WAY, THREEPENCE.
For particulars of intermediate calling places and detailed times of starting, see "Cook's Railway Guide."
FREDERICK TERRY, Manager.
N.B.—No other omnibuses than the above will be permitted to enter the Station grounds.

SYDNEY RAILWAY TERMINUS.—H. W. DUDLEY begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken one of the rooms as a Refreshment Room, and begs respectfully to solicit a share of their patronage. N.B.—Coffee every morning from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. M. D. Isaacs' Commedietta is unavoidably postponed for a few days. Due notice of its production will be given.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, by particular desire, J. Taylor, Esq., Classical Burlesque of ALCESTIS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, three pieces, THE SERGEANT'S WIFE, ALCESTIS, and HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING.

MALCOM'S Royal Amphitheatre, York-street, open THIS EVENING, Thursday, with dashing feats of horsemanship under the direction of JOHN MALCOM, manager.

CONCERT HALL, ROYAL HOTEL.—Madame ANNA BISHOP (at the request of several families), will have the honour of giving a Matinée Musicale on SATURDAY, March 15th, 1856, assisted by several eminent artists. Concert to begin at 3 o'clock.

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.—Madame ANNA BISHOP'S Grand Concert, announced for this evening, is Postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather until further notice.

HOMEBUSH RACES, 1856.
PATRON—
His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir W. T. Denison.
STEWARDS—
The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq.
Lieutenant Napper, A.D.C.
G. T. Rowe, Esq.
JUDGE—
J. P. Downes, Esq., J.P.
First Day, WEDNESDAY, 28th May.
First Race.—The Metropolitan Maiden Plate of 200 sovereigns, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize; weight for age; M.P.C.; 1 mile and three quarters; second horse to receive 50 sovereigns; third his entrance. Entrance, 10 sovereigns.
Second Race.—The Australian Plate of 150 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added, for all horses; one event, twice round and a distance; second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the stakes. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.
Third Race.—The Trial Stakes of 50 sovereigns, 10 sovereigns sweep takes added, for all 2 year olds; colts, 8st. 7lbs.; fillies, 8st. 4 lbs.; Y.Y.C.; half a mile; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the stakes; three *bona fide* starters or no race. Entrance, £3.
Fourth Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; welter weights; no maiden allowance. Entrance, 3 sovereigns. Second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the stakes; twice round the course.
Fifth Race.—The Homebush Stakes of 75 sovereigns, with sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; once round and a distance; the second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the stakes. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.
SECOND DAY.
First Race.—The Publicans' Purse of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize exceeding 50 sovereigns; heats once round and a distance. Entrance, 3 sovereigns.
Second Race.—The Hack Stakes of 25 sovereigns, 2 sovereigns each added, for all races; heats, once round, carrying 9 st. Entrance, 2 sovereigns. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, for forty sovereigns, any surplus to go to the funds. Post entrance.
Third Race.—The Galloway Stakes of 20 sovereigns, 2 sovereigns each added, for all ponies not exceeding 14 hands high, carrying 8 st. each. Entrance, 2 sovereigns, heats, once round. Post entrance.
The rest of the day reserved for private matches, &c.
THIRD DAY.
First Race.—The St. Leger of 100 sovereigns; with a sweepstake of 10 sovereigns each added, for all 3 year olds; colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs.; one mile and a half. Entrance, 5 sovereigns; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the stakes.
Second Race.—The Queen's Plate of 100 sovereigns, for all horses. 3 years, 7 st. 11 lbs. (?); 3 st. 12 lbs.; 3 years, 7 st. 2 lbs.; 4 years, 9 st. 2 lbs.; 5 years, 10 st.; six and aged, 10 st. 4 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; three miles. Entrance, 2 sovereigns.
Third Race.—The Albert Stakes of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; the winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £90, allowed 7 lbs.; £80, 11 lbs.; £70, 16 lbs.; £60, 20 lbs.; no further allowance for maiden mares or geldings. Entrance, 3 sovereigns; one mile and a half; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the stakes.
Fourth Race.—The Consolation Stakes, of 30 sovereigns, with sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all beaten horses during the meeting; to be handicapped by the stewards, or who they may appoint; one mile and a half, second horse to receive 5 sovereigns. Entrance 1 sovereign.
Fifth Race.—The Forced Handicap of 40 sovereigns, 5 sovereigns each added, for all winners during the meeting; winners of Ben..., Trial, and Hack Stakes entered at the option of the owners; once round and a distance. Entrance free: second horse to receive 10 sovereigns.
Entrances to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Liverpool, under cover, enclosing entrance fee, on or before THURSDAY, the 1st May,—to be closed on that day with the exception of Leger and Trial Stakes, which close on the 10th April. Parties are particularly requested to name the colours of the riders, and any person not complying with this request will be fined two sovereigns. No person allowed to change the colours after entrance.
G. T. ROWE.

PASSAGES for SOLDIERS to GRAVESEND.—Notice is hereby given that Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this office on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, for the conveyance of about the undermentioned Soldiers from Sydney to Gravesend:—
1 Serjeant
1 Corporal
2 Privates,
with the regulated quantity of baggage. Provisions to be supplied at the expense of the ship, according to their usual dietary scale (which must accompany the tenders), together with enclosed berths and medical comforts and attendance, the men being invalids. The tenders to state the rate per Head, and the date of the ship's sailing.
Payment will only be made for such parties as may actually embark.
The accommodation offered to be subject to approval. Any further information can be obtained at this office.
JOHN B. PRICE, D.A.C.G.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 10th March, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of three houses in Clarence-street, near Druitt-street. For plans and specifications apply to the undersigned, (from 10 to 12 every morning) to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before Thursday next, at 12 noon. The advertiser will not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender that is not satisfactory. Forbes Hotel, King-street, Sydney, March 7th, 1856.
JOHN O'DOWD.

TO MASONS, CARPENTERS, and BUILDERS.—Separate Tenders are required for the Masons', Bricklayers', and Carpenters' Work of a schoolroom to be erected near the Wesleyan Chapel, Chippendale. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. HENRY SMITH, saddler, Parramatta-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a STORE on the Circular Quay. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the undersigned, to whom Tenders are to be addressed on or before noon of THURSDAY, 20th instant. BILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, Architects, 27, Pitt-street.

TO WOOL GROWERS.—The undersigned will make cash advances on wool consigned to London for sale. GEORGE REES.—Sydney, December, 1851.

PUBLICAN'S APPLICATIONS must be lodged by the 25th of this month. ☞ Mr. DALOHERY, of Bathurst-street, has houses TO LET, in the city and suburbs, suitable for large or small capitalists.

CIVET CAT! Civet Cat! Civet Cat! Civet Cat! 199, George-street, and 50, King-street.—Come and see the wonderful goods just unpacked, and the prices are also wonderful for these beautiful goods. Don't delay calling, as they will soon be sold.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Extra thick part of December, containing 120 engravings and 3 large double plates, showing the retreat of the Russians from the south to the north side of Sebastopol, defeat of the Russians by the Turks at Kars, Kiel from the Harbour, and a splendid bird's-eye view of the city of New York. Price 4s.; or sent post free to any part of the colony on receipt of 4s. 6d., in two-penny stamps. Subscribers supplied in town or country. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, George-street.

NEW PERIODICAL, by Charles Dickens.—Little Dorrit. Part 1. Subscriptions received.
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

FAMILY FRIEND; 6 volumes, 15s. New series, 9 volumes, £1 2s. 6d.; post paid, 6d. per volume extra.
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS, 10 volumes. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE, People's Edition (to consist of 12 volumes, published quarterly). Vols. 1 to 7 issued. Price 4s. 6d. per volume, neatly bound in red cloth. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, George-street North.

D'ALBERT'S ALBUM for 1856, and the best collection of Music in the colony, at MOSS'S, 58, Hunter-street.

MONEY TO LEND on all kinds of portable property. JOHN R. BAKE, 175, Palmer-street.

£1200 Trust Money to be LENT on Mortgage, in sums not less than £400. Apply by letter, to WILLIAM BLAIR, Bank of Australasia.

A TUTOR, in a gentlemen's family, residing in the country—one who is capable of imparting a thorough English education, with Latin and French. Apply No. 2, Mrs. COUSEN'S, Jamison-street, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

A RESIDENCE Wanted to Rent, of five or six Rooms, with garden, paddocks, &c., attached, within six miles of Sydney. Address Box 279.

AS TUTOR.—A Gentleman wishes to devote a few hours daily. X., Post Office, Sydney.

A VERTICAL SAWYER Wanted for the Newington Saw Mills. JOHN SCOTT, and Co., Bathurst-street.

FROM £10 to £50 will be given to any gentleman that will procure a situation for the advertiser. Writes a good hand, and quick at account. The strictest secresy may be depended on. Address D. C., *Herald* Office.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—Required by a lady thoroughly competent to fulfil her duties, an Engagement as above, in a family residing in Sydney or the Glebe. Her qualifications comprise the usual branches of a superior English education, French, Italian, the pianoforte, singing, and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Required also, Two Private Pupils for music. Address MORNING GOVERNESS, Box 217, Post Office.

MUSIC.—Wanted, Two Pupils twice a week. Address 15, *Herald* Office.

MASTER WANTED for the brig BURNETT, one well acquainted with the Wide Bay trade. J. FRAZER, Sussex-street, or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

NURSEMAID Wanted; one competent to take the charge of three children. 5, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

SADDLE wanted, a small second-hand Somerset. Address, with price, Box 279.

SERVANTS WANTED.—Wanted, a Man and his Wife to proceed to Braidwood—the man as cook, the wife as laundress. Apply to Mrs. HASSAL, 155, Pitt street.

SURGEON wanted to proceed to England, by a ship to sail next week. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co., No. 1, Margaret-street.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, after Easter, an Assistant Master; a proficient in drawing will be preferred. Calder House, Newton. J. FRED. CASTLE.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, two useful Labourers, accustomed to the work of preparing foundations for buildings. A long job at 8s. a day. Apply to the Quarrymen at Potts' Point.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a well-qualified Dispensing Assistant. Address ALPHA, *Herald* Office.

TO PUBLIC COMPANIES, Merchants, and others.—The advertiser is open to enter into an engagement to keep the books of any company or firm, by double entry, and conduct the correspondence. References kindly permitted to John Campbell, Esq., Campbell's Wharf. Address to CORRESPONDENCE, *Herald* Office.

TWO CIRCULAR SAWYERS Wanted for the Newington Saw Mills. JOHN SCOTT and Co., Bathurst-st.

TO MERCHANTS and OTHERS.—Wanted, by a young Man, a SITUATION as Manager or Assistant in a Country Store; has had considerable experience in the same, and thoroughly understands the Drapery Department. Address A.B., *Herald* office.

THE LADY of a Professional Gentleman, residing within an easy distance from Sydney, in a locality remarkable for its salubrity, is desirous of receiving two or three young ladies to educate with her daughter, in the usual branches of a sound English education. She would esteem the domiciling of hereon, aged 15, who is placed in a mercantile office in Sydney, as an equivalent for the education of one of the young ladies. Address X. Q., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Young Lady acquainted with the Bonnet and Drapery trade, for a respectable house in the country; if seriously disposed preferred. Apply at the Counting-house, 126, Pitt-street.

WANTED, several first-class Bootmen. Apply to JOHN LOBB 114 Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Working Jeweller. Apply 48, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a large quantity of Bricks—delivered in Elizabeth-street. Apply to JOHN WEST, Balmain, stating price.

WANTED, a first-class Waiter.—J. GORDON GRIFFITHS, Manly Beach. Apply to Mrs. LORTON, Cricketers' Arms, Pitt-street.

WANTED to Rent a Cottage containing about six rooms, centrally situated; with stabling attached would be preferred. Apply to M. MOSES, 21 Bridge-street.

WANTED, a good Doorman. Apply to SWADLING and BREWSTER, farriers, Castlereagh st. South.

WANTED, a Partner, in an old established Coal and Timber Business. The wharf is one of the most desirable from its situation and extent for carrying on a coasting trade of any in the city. The present proprietor has a long lease of the property at a very low rent. To any person with a moderate capital this would be found an excellent opportunity for investment. For particulars apply to CHURCH and MOLISON. Principals only will be treated with.

WANTED, by a person to go Daily Cooking, or assist a Man Cook. Address M. E. *Herald* Office.

WANTED, at the Botany Tannery, a Beamsman. Apply on the premises.

WANTED, a Vessel, of about 100 tons and light draught. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

WANTED, a strong able Man, to take charge of a Wharf; one who has been accustomed to receive and deliver goods. He must be a sober and hard-working man. Testimonials of ability and honesty absolutely necessary. Address, by letter, to R. M., *Herald* Office.

WANTED immediately, at the Newcastle collieries, able-bodied Labourers, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Newcastle, 11th March, 1856.

WANTED, a Fireman, for the Steam Mill, Sussex-street. Apply to THOMAS BARKER and CO.

WANTED, for the Clarence River, THIS DAY, a Married Couple, for Farm Service. OLIVER STAINES, labour agent.

WANTED, a small House furnished, in Sydney, containing 6 or 7 rooms. Apply at Mr. BRIMMER'S, 161, George-street.

WANTED, a Man to break stones, by the square yard. Apply on Russell's Wharf, bottom of Margaret-place.

WANTED, a Marble Polisher. Apply to W. PATTEN, Australian Marble Works, 213, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Protestant Girl as Nursemaid. For address apply to Mr. S. T. CLARANCE, grocer, &c., Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Tutor for his sons, by a gentleman in the country. Application to be made in person, to the Rev. W. STACK, Balmain, between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED a respectable Youth as Clerk. Apply to TEMPLETON and JONES, Solicitors, 221, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable English Woman, as General Servant. 4, Miles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED a respectable Married Couple as General House Servants, the Woman as Cook, &c., the Man to look after a Horse and Gig, and to wait at table. Apply to F. L., *Herald* Office.

WET NURSE.—Wanted one immediately. Apply to Dr. O'Brien, Castlereagh-street, between the hours of 9 and 10 morning, and 2 and 3 afternoon.

WANTED, to Hire by the month a Piano; must be moderate. Address MUSIC, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply at the Neptune Inn, Prince-street.

WANTED, an efficient Pressman, for New Zealand. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, labour agent, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Two Rooms and use of a kitchen and yard, centrally situated. A. D., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a steady useful Girl as nurse. Apply to Mrs. H. B. MORGAN, Fitzroy-terrace, Redfern.

WANTED, Married Couples, and Two Single Men, for the Clarence district. Apply at Mrs. BEEBY'S Registry Office, 84, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Shop Fittings. Apply by letter to SHOP, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, Two Rough Carpenters. Apply Mr. HEMMINGTON, archway, Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to 13, Hutchinson street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Boy, to milk two cows, and make himself useful. Apply to J. TANDY, Newtown, near St. Peter's Church.

WANTED, a young man, to drive a bread cart, and work in the bakehouse. Apply to T. DINGLE, baker, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active Man, who understands the management of a horse and cart. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt street North.

WANTED, an active Youth, one accustomed to horses preferred. Apply to J. REDGATE and SON, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a steady young Man, to assist in a garden. Apply at 35, Macleay-street, Pott's Point, Woolloomooloo, opposite the Windmills. Board and lodging will be found him.

WANTED, £40 for ten months, at current rate of interest. Security, leasehold property. Address, A. R., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, Lessons in Singing and Piano, at instructor's house in evening. PIANO, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, Boiler-makers and Assistants. Apply to YOUNG and MATHER, Bathurst street West.

WANTED, for Twofold Bay, a Married Man with a family of six or eight children, the oldest to be 15 or 16 years of age—to make themselves useful at the ordinary work of a farm. Apply at the Phœnix Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable Person as Barmaid for a Country Hotel. She will be treated as one of the family. Apply at LORTON'S, Cricketers' Arms Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED, a Milliner who thoroughly understands her business. J. TAIT and Co., 212, George-street.

WANTED a Young Woman as General Servant. Apply Hero of Waterloo, Fort-street.

WANTED a General House Servant. Apply at 66, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Partial Board and Residence, for two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Address B. Y., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, an active, intelligent Protestant Girl, accustomed to children. No one need apply who is not prepared to perform her duties thoroughly. Mrs. COOPER, 86, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Male and Female Cooks of good character; three Housemaids to wait table and do needlework, must be Protestants and produce good characters; two Men for a Boiling-down establishment, one as butcher, one as chandler; two Married Couples as House servants; Married Couple as Coachman and Cook; Married Couple as Coachman and Laundress; Married Couples, Farm Servants; also Single Men as Ploughmen. Apply to Mrs. FAWSEY, Registry Office, 22, King-street.

WANTED a Female General Servant. Apply 28, Bridge-street.

APARTMENTS, with or without Board. For address apply to Mr. ABRAHAM'S, chemist, near the Royal Hotel.

APARTMENTS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, at 15, Bathurst-street East.

APARTMENTS to LET, with superior board, at Mr. LANNOY'S, 381 George-street South. (French cook.)

APARTMENTS in a private family, board optional. Apply for particulars to Mr. DAWSON, 3, Barrack-street.

A RESPECTABLE Female wishes for Lodgings in a quiet family. Address, C. K., *Herald* Office.

APARTMENTS, at Miss ONGE'S, for families and gentlemen. Wentworth House, Church-hill.

BOARD and Residence, at Miss WHITE'S, 66, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate.

COTTAGE of four rooms to LET, at Waterview, with garden and well, water. Enquire of G. COOPER.

COTTAGE TO LET.—To LET, a Cottage on the Old South Head Road, opposite Rushcutter View, and just through the Tollgate, containing four rooms, with verandah and garden. Excellent water, and most delightfully situated. Apply to J. M. MERRINGTON, 128, Pitt-street. N.B.—No taxes, being just out of the city.

COMFORTABLE Houses to LET, rents moderate. Apply to GEORGE BROWN, Christie-street, Glebe.

COMFORTABLE and Quiet Apartments, with or without Board, 3, Devonshire-place, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

HOUSE TO LET, five rooms and kitchen; rent, 25s. Apply to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Short-street, Surry Hills.

PADDOCKS.—To be LET, from the 1st of April next, two large Paddocks situated at the Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. W. BARKER, No. 4, Elizabeth-street, or 15, Albion street.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence, for Families or Gentlemen. 4, Miles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

RESPECTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE at No. 93, Castlereagh street, four doors south of Market-street.

REDUCED RENT.—To LET, Clarendon House, 15, Cumberland-street, £120 per annum, consisting of ten apartments. On view from 12 to 2, THIS DAY; or apply to JOHN COPLAND, Waverley.

TO LET, at Dickson's Mills, a House, lately occupied by Mr. Kennedy, containing four rooms, kitchen, large yard, and well of water. Rent moderate to a respectable person. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a House, six rooms, plenty of water. Apply to J. REDGATE, Surry Hills. Rent 25s.

TO LET, a House in Upper Fort-street, No. 23, vacant 5th of March. Enquire of C. SMEDLEY, No. 24.

TO LET, a first-rate Public-house, situated at the corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets, and known as the Sir Walter Scott Inn. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, THOMAS M'KALL.

TO LET, unfurnished, a Drawing-room and Bedroom, at 254, George-street; also, a large yard with a shed. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the House at present in the occupation of the undersigned, situated at Waterview Bay, Balmain, opposite G. S. Lang and Alexander Stuart, Esqs. The house contains eight rooms; verandahs back and front, kitchen and outbuildings, an excellent and never failing supply of fresh water, garden in excellent order, well stocked with vegetables and fruit trees, fowl-house, &c., and within two minutes' walk of the steamer now plying from the Dry Dock also an excellent water frontage to the premises.
To parties requiring a delightful residence, this is one of the few opportunities that seldom offer.
Application can be made to Mr. SAWYER, Balmain, on the premises, or at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street. JOHN G. COHEN.

TO be LET or SOLD, the Dwelling-house and offices at Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point, now in the occupation of the undersigned. The house contains eight rooms, with extensive cellarage, and the out offices comprise laundry, kitchen, pantry, coachhouse, stable, servants' sleeping rooms, and two spare bedrooms. The house has a verandah 80 feet long, and a nice garden is attached. HENRY MOORE, Victoria Lodge, March 5.

TO LET, in Albion-street, Surry Hills, a Cottage containing six rooms; kitchen, servants' room, and a well of good water. Apply to G. HILL, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a Shop and Dwelling-house. Apply 207, Pitt-street.

TO LET.—One of those newly erected Verandah Houses in Bank-street, Chippendale, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room. Apply to Mr. HARRIS, Crown Inn, corner of Botany-street.

TO BE LET, the Offices and Stores at present in the occupation of Caird, Paterson, and Company, situated in York-street, Wynyard-square, possession of which will be given on 1st April next. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street North.

TO LET, a Bakers's Shop and Oven in the town of Wollongong, with fixtures, trough, tools, &c.; a good opportunity for a steady man with a small capital, as the premises are in the best situation in the town, and adapted for any kind of business. Application to be made to R. HAWORTH, Wollongong; or to T. W. EADY, 63, York-street Sydney.

TO LET, for 5 or 7 years, a Farm at Dapto, known as KEMBLA GRANGE, containing about 900 acres. It is nearly all cleared, divided into paddocks, one half stumped and laid down with artificial grasses. The proprietor deems it unnecessary to comment upon the excellencies of Kembla Grange, as it is acknowledged to be the best improved farm, and of the richest soil in the district. It is situated on the main road, and only six miles from the harbour of Wollongong; a steamer plying daily between that port and Sydney, making the trip in the short space of five hours. The stock consists principally of milch cows, selected with much care and judgment by Gerard Gerard, Esq., and, with the crops, may be taken at a valuation, at the option of the lessee. Application to be made to the proprietor, R. HAWORTH, Wollongong; or to T. W. EADY, 63, York-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, the House 290, Pitt-street South, nine rooms, good cellar, pantry, coach-house, 2-stall stable, large yard, tap of excellent water close by the kitchen door; has been a boarding house upwards of two years; also, the furniture to be disposed of. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a House, No. 113, Elizabeth-street South. Apply on the premises, or at No. 55, Palmer-street.

TO LET, Kencora-place, Waterview Bay, Balmain.—To Let, the above-named splendid residence, within twenty yards of the Dry Dock Steam Ferry. The house contains five rooms and a kitchen; together with Six Allotments of Land, substantially enclosed. Apply to PATRICK HUGH O'BRIEN, on the premises; or to Mr. THOMAS O'BRIEN, opposite to Mr. Blake's property, Balmain.

TO BE LET, a House on the Western Road, near Dalziell's, containing seven rooms, with attic and detached kitchen, with servants' room over head, stabling in course of erection, with large yard, and a good tank of water, with a four-roomed Cottage adjoining, if required. For terms and particulars apply to JOSEPH BARNES, Red Lion, Church-street, Parramatta.

TO LET, a Cottage and Vineyard at Five Dock. Apply to FREDERICK SMITH, Bridge street.

TO LET, a Stable or Workshop. Inquire at Dumbarton Castle, Kent-street North.

TO LET.—A first-rate Public-house, situated in the most central part of the city, with furniture, license, fixtures, &c. Coming-in liberal. Apply to W. G. and A. MOORE, auctioneers and brokers, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO be LET or SOLD, the Dwelling-house and offices at Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point, now in the occupation of the undersigned. The house contains eight rooms, with extensive cellarage, and the out offices comprise laundry, kitchen, pantry, coachhouse, stable, servants' sleeping rooms, and two spare bedrooms. The house has a verandah 80 feet long, and a nice garden is attached. HENRY MOORE, Victoria Lodge, March 5.

TO LET, situate in Riley-street, a six-roomed House; kitchen, entrance hall, stable, well of pure water, large yard, with back entrance. The drawing room is 20 feet by 15; other rooms in proportion. Apply to J. CARTER, Dublin Castle, Crown street.

TO BAKERS.—To LET, a snug Business in the above line, with utensils complete. Good well of water, 2-stall stable, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply to F. DOODSON, baker, Chippendale. March 12th, 1856.

TO LET, Prospect Villa, Strawberry Hills, consisting of six rooms, detached kitchen, well of good water, paddock, &c. The house, which is pleasantly and healthfully situated, has just undergone a thorough repair, and is well adapted for a respectable family. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke. Apply to R. COOKE, 150, George-street; also a Store in Jamison-lane.

TO LET, Nos. 2 and 3, Trinity-place, Argyle-street. Apply at No. 4.

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MAITLAND ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.
(From our own Correspondent.)

THE assizes were opened here this morning with the customary formalities, before his Honor Mr. Justice Therry, and a bench of magistrates.

The Solicitor-General conducted the prosecutions.

The calendar is not a heavy one. There are 18 cases for trial: three of them are for murder, one for manslaughter, one for forgery; but it seems that none of the offences charged are of a very atrocious character. On the civil side there are, we believe, 22 causes set down for trial.

The barristers present were Mr. Lutwyche, Mr. Faucett, and Mr. Meymott.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Frank Hyde was indicted for killing and slaying Zackariah Riley, at Murrurundi in August last.

The deceased had some trifling dispute with the prisoner: the deceased called the prisoner a liar, whereupon the latter knocked him down with a blow of his fist on the head. He died within five minutes.

Dr. Goodwin deposed that the deceased had been in a wretched state of health for many years past; that in a post mortem examination, he discovered two ruptures of the heart which were the immediate cause of death, and which were the effect of passion, and that the blow on the head was not sufficient to have killed him.

Mr. Faucett conducted the defence. Verdict, not guilty.

UTTERING A FORGED NOTE.

James Dawes was indicted for uttering a forged note. The note was a genuine one pound note, altered in a very bungling manner to imitate a £10 note. The ink with which the alteration was made was probably at first of the same colour as that of the note; it has since become much blacker, so as to show the alteration very distinctly. The prisoner offered the note to a publican at Nundle, in payment for a bottle of rum, and required change. The publican's wife perceiving the forgery, refused to take it; and as the prisoner gave a confused and rambling account of how he came by it, she sent for the police, who took the man into custody.

The prisoner conducted his own defence, and cross-examined the witness at great length, in a style only to be acquired by frequent attendance in some capacity or other in courts of justice. He did not, however, succeed in eliciting anything in his favour. He also made a long speech to the Jury, touching several matters, except that on which he was charged, and giving an account of his travels in this and the neighbouring colony, as agent for the *Illustrated London News*, the *Illustrated London Times*, and the Sydney *People's Advocate*. His defence was, that he took the note from a stranger, not knowing that it was forged; but the only point he satisfactorily established was that he was far too shrewd a person to allow such a note to be palmed upon him.

Verdict, guilty. Sentence—Three years' hard labour on the roads, or other public works.

MURDER.

Thomas Dickson Saunders was indicted for the murder of his wife, at Glendon Flat, in December last.

This was a lamentable and horrible instance of the effects of drunkenness. The prisoner and his wife were seen together at home on friendly terms, on Saturday, the 8th December, the wife drunk, the husband sober. On Sunday morning the wife, still drunk, was found lying on the ground outside the house. The husband was called out of the house to her assistance. He came, stupified by drink, and carried his wife in doors, saying she was only b——y drunk. They were seen again on Tuesday afternoon, both drunk, the wife with her head covered up. On Monday morning, a person coming to the house, found the husband stupified still by drink in one room, and the wife in bed in another room, with a terrible wound in her right temple, the whole of the head frightfully burnt, and maggots crawling about the wound. She said she had fallen into the fire, and her husband said the same, but he was incapable of rendering her any assistance; a doctor was sent for, and the woman was taken to the hospital at Singleton, where she died on Tuesday. From the doctor's account death was occasioned by the burning, and not from the wounds which he found on her head, shoulders, and other parts of her body; as to which it was not possible to say whether they were the result of blows or of falling down. The case against the prisoner rested on suspicion only.

Mr. Faucett defended the prisoner. Verdict—Not guilty.

BURGLARY.

James Power was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Caldwell, innkeeper at Morpeth, and stealing the boots of a Mr. Steele, a lodger.

The prisoner, it appeared, entered the house through the kitchen window, during the night of the 13th September, and finding Mr. Steele's boots there, which were new, he changed them for his own old ones; then not being able to enter further into the house through the kitchen (the door being locked), he went round to a bedroom window and was trying to get in, when the prosecutor seized him by the collar. The man, however, escaped, leaving part of his shirt front in Mr. Caldwell's hands. He was immediately traced to a hut about half a mile off, where he was found with Steele's boots on him, and was apprehended.

Verdict—Guilty. Sentence, three years hard labour on the roads or other public works.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.
BEFORE Mr. Justice Therry.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Joseph Launt was indicted for the manslaughter of William Williams, otherwise Owens, at Rockgudgill, on 2nd December last.

The Solicitor-General conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Lutwyche.

The prisoner resides at Gonagulli, in the district of Liverpool Plains, and left his station on Saturday, the 1st of December last, in company with a servant named Carroll, for the purpose of recovering his horses, which had been stolen from his premises. They found one of the missing horses near the fence of a small paddock belonging to a Mr. Grant, of Rockgudgill, and passed the night at that gentleman's station. On the following (Sunday) morning they went out early again, and after some further search they came upon the second missing horse, and retraced their steps towards Mr. Grant's station. On passing a shepherd's hut near the station the deceased, who had boasted the night before to the shepherd that he had stolen two horses, with new saddles, bridles, and martingales, rushed out of the hut, and made three or four cuts with a fire-shovel at Mr. Launt, telling him that he would follow him night and day until he had the b——y horse. Mr Launt, however, took no notice of the conduct of the deceased, and rode on with Carroll to Mr. Grant's station. In about ten minutes after their arrival the deceased came up to the hut on foot, accompanied by a man on horseback, who went by the name of Parnell's Ned. The deceased, as soon as he saw Launt, rushed at him, holding out his left hand as if to seize him by the throat, but keeping his right hand within his coat-pocket. Launt stepped back, but Owens followed him up, and Launt, who had a pistol in his hand, thrust Owens back with the muzzle of the pistol, upon which Owens said "You job me again like that, and I'll soon make a job of you. I am the man who stole your horses," and then, pointing to the horse, which Launt had just recovered, he added, "That horse I'll have." The man named Parnell's Ned asked Launt to give deceased a bundle which was fastened in front of the saddle, but before Launt could give any answer, Owens said that he would not ask Launt for the things, but that he would have the things, horse and all; Owens then made up to the horse, but Parnell's Ned rode at him and knocked him down; he jumped up again, however, and telling Launt, who had threatened to shoot him if he touched the horse, that he was not "game" to shoot, he made his way to the place where the horse, who was not tied up, stood with the bridle on his neck; he put one hand out for the bridle, and his right hand was on the saddle, when Launt came to the horse's head and raised his pistol, which immediately went off. Owens was shot through the heart and died in about a minute afterwards. After he fell, an open knife, with a blade about four inches long, was found firmly grasped in his right hand. There was no evidence, however, that the prisoner saw the knife in the hand of the deceased before the shot was fired.

Mr. Lutwyche, for the prisoner, contended that in whatever point of view the evidence was regarded, it could only lead to one of three conclusions, either of which would be favourable to the prisoner. He argued that there was no proof of deliberate aim, and that the pistol might have gone off by accident, in which case there must be an acquittal. And, even if the prisoner had intentionally fired the pistol, it was urged that the shot might have been fired in self-defence, in which case, also, the charge of manslaughter could not be supported. And, lastly, it was insisted that even if the prisoner did not believe that his own life was in danger, he was justified in shooting the deceased, in order to protect his own property.

His HONOR, in summing up, left it to the jury to say whether the death of Owens was owing to some unavoidable necessity induced by the act of the party killed, without any fault in the party killing; and commented on the violent language and desperate conduct of the deceased, and the forbearance shown by the prisoner under circumstances of great provocation up to the time when the fatal shot was fired.

The jury, after a minute's deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

WOUNDING WITH INTENT TO DO GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

Francis Monaghan, of Brookfield, publican, was indicted for wounding John Abbott, on the 20th February, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

The prosecutor, while stopping on his travels at the prisoner's inn, saw a fight going on between two men; the prisoner instead of trying to prevent it, was urging one of the combatants, who was his servant, to the fight; upon this the prosecutor, believing that unfair play was going on, remonstrated with the prisoner; the latter, when the fight was over, began to insult and abuse the prosecutor most coarsely, and provoked the prosecutor to strike the prisoner a blow with his left hand. On this the prisoner, his wife, and servants, set to, and gave the prosecutor a most severe thrashing, knocking him down and wounding him by kicking him in a very savage manner.

Mr. FAUCETT defended the prisoner, and called several witnesses to prove the provocation he received, and the severity of the blow given by the prosecutor.

The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, announced that they were agreed upon their verdict, but that one out of the twelve wished to recommend the prisoner to mercy.

The learned Judge at first refused to take this verdict under the circumstances, but, after having been locked up for three hours, the verdict was taken.

Verdict—Guilty of unlawfully wounding, but without the intent charged. Recommended to mercy by one of the jury.

Sentence postponed.

NEW ZEALAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, 5th March, 1856.—Seven-and-twenty days have elapsed since I last addressed you, and since that time I can report *no progress* in the legislative affairs of this much misgoverned Province. Council, indeed, have assembled four days in the week, and great has been the cry that has been set up, but little the wool that has been gathered. The Executive majority of one still remains omnipotent at a division; but for the conduct of public affairs, they exhibit a helpless, hopeless, deplorable incapacity, which is more than pitiful to contemplate. If talk in the Council, and twaddle in a newspaper, were elements sufficient for the governance of a country, Auckland might write herself—Happy land; and her Provincial Secretary the most accomplished leader that ever dictated to Utopia.

It is lamentable to be compelled to write thus. But day succeeds to day, and still no practical business is done. Bills are brought down, read a first and second time, and some are considered in committee, *actually as far as the first clause!* Notices of amendments—themselves ponderous bills—have been given. Some bills have been postponed, some have lapsed, some have fallen still-born; indeed, so sweeping has been the destruction of the crude and unworkable measures brought forward, that members, not *paid* to coerce the Province, are becoming clamorous for the production of the Estimates, in order that the revenue may be disbursed after something like a form of law, or as nearly so, at least, as the despotism that overrides us will permit.

Among the bills consigned to the Provincial Secretary's rubbish bag will be found the Sheep, the Impounding, and the Slaughter House Bills. All the emendations, all the talents of the Executive, backed by the divisional majority of one, failed to lick these measures into Legislative form. A Master and Servants Act, which owed its paternity, it is said, to the resident magistrate (Mr. Beckham), but which was adopted by Mr. Brodie, smacked so strongly of the stockade and the triangles, and raised such a storm of indignation from without, that our high-pressure Ministry seem to have taken the hint, as nothing has of late been heard of an Act which, however much it may have been calculated for the meridian of Siberia, was not to be endured in a British colony.

The most important question of this or any session—the land question—is still in abeyance. The wrong that is sought to be inflicted by the abrogation of Whitaker's Regulations, framed for the benefit of the industrious but poorer classes, by the imposition of a new code, devised for the aggrandisement of capitalist land sharks, is yet unperpetrated; and a strenuous and manly opposition is being made by the real representatives of the colonial cause, against the mercenary attempts of the High Pressures to seal the country.

A word or two in exposition of the mysteries of the Auckland Land Regulations may not be amiss at this juncture; for upon the just, equitable, and liberal administration of the waste lands of this Province it must for years depend whether Northern New Zealand shall become the granary of Australasia—the happy and abundant home of a flourishing yeomanry—or be reduced to the condition of a feudal appanage, where sheep and cattle, not a bold and enterprising peasantry shall be in the ascendant.

Northern New Zealand, it will be remembered, was the first part of the territory located. The missionaries were its primary settlers, and along with them were others who came from the neighbouring colonies to trade and remained to acquire a settlement, and a stake in the soil. When the colonization of New Zealand was first proposed, the missionaries objected to it as premature. These men and their families had many of them become "Lords of Wastes and Princes of Deserts." They had cattle on a thousand hills, and their voices were most potential. In the district of the Bay of Islands they abound; and in that district so large are the seigneurial rights of those who acquired territory before the foundation of the colony, and so effectually has that district been retained in a state of primitive waste and closed against colonization that, though the first to be civilised and settled, it is now the smallest in the scale of population, and the lowest in all the considerations of mercantile, agricultural, and industrial enterprise. The land is in a few hands, stock—not population—is encouraged, and the only commerce of the Bay may be said to be that which is occasioned by the periodical visits of American whale ships.

Of this congenial district, the Provincial Secretary of Auckland is the chosen representative. Of the land system there prevailing, his patrons are at once the approvers and the advocates. With this view not only have new and obstructive regulations been framed, calculated to frustrate the acquisition of land by the *bona fide* colonist, the man of moderate means, but a bill has been introduced to re-open the land claims of the monster sharks, who coerced Governor Fitz Roy to waive the pre-emptive right of the Crown to the purchase of native lands, a fine of a penny, and ten shillings, an acre; and thus to distract the Province anew by the agitation of claims long since adjudged, and supposed to have been fully and finally extinguished by Governor Grey.

It would be idle to mince or blink the fact, that it is not by the Legislature, but by the monetary influences of the Province that the interests of Auckland are sought to be subverted. Since the resignation of Colonel Wynyard the possession of the superintendency has evidently been coveted much less as an object of honourable political ambition, than as the stepping-stone to great commercial profit. Hence, no doubt, the extraordinary, the energetic, the unsparing means that have been employed to secure it. Hence the outcries, the denunciations, the obstructions, that have been raised against a system framed to plant the land with men, instead of surrendering it to the gripe of money grubs, to be doled out by them at five hundred or a thousand per "cent." upon their original outlay. A colonist could hardly be expected to lend himself to a policy so subversive of his country's best interests. A sojourner might not be likely to cherish any such *unreasonable* scruples.

By reference to the report of the Land Regulations Committee, published in this day's *New Zealander*, it will be seen how manfully the land question has been battled by the patriotic minority. After notices given of a string of amendments, as long nearly as the original regulations, the Provincial Secretary ungraciously yielded to the pressure from without, and manœuvred to mystify public judgment by moving for a committee of inquiry. From that committee he used every effort to exclude Mr. Dilworth (the first to propose a committee), and one of the most independent and intelligent of the country members—*bouncing*—there is no other word so fit to distinguish the tone and swagger of the Premier—that he would go to the regulations rather than work in a committee with Mr. Dilworth. This was his bounce, but a word from one of the majority and the Secretary very quietly ate his leek. Mr. Dilworth's name was added to the committee, but how, it may be asked, did the Ministerial chairman conduct the enquiry? Why, by partial evidence, in so far as refusing to receive that brought forward by Mr Dilworth, and by carrying out his own motions in committee, by his own double vote—casting and deliberative! What kind of administration call you this? Yet, with all their monetary influences to back them,—and these, unhappily, are of a grinding, grovelling, and most partisan-like quality — the land sharking regulations of the existing Provincial Government will never be carried in the spirit in which they were conceived. The special occupation system may be transmogrified into the small farm credit system; but a means and a measure of *bona fide* colonization by the industrious class of small capitalists will have been wrung from a tyrannical and imbecile Executive, by an upright, practical, and patriotic minority.

The colonists of Auckland are largely and deeply indebted to your contemporary for the manly manner in which it has shivered the tortuous tricks and meannesses of the Provincial oligarchy. No shell that was thrown into Sebastopol ever caused a tithe of the consternation that this long shot at the Incapables has occasioned in *our* King Agramant's camp. Coming from such a quarter, too! From our own familiar friend—*Et tu Brute?* Why, the *Empire* is ours. It was our shield and tower of defence, against the unanswerable truths of the Auckland correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. *Magna est veritas et prævalebit.*

There is another matter in connection with the administration of the waste lands of this Province, for which we have at last reason to be thankful. Opposed, obstructed, and set aside as Whitaker's Land Regulations have too long been, it has been impossible to render them wholly inoperative. An instalment of justice has at length been reluctantly obtained, from our very unworthy and disappointed bad masters. Ten thousand acres of land, in that much coveted quarter, the Waiuku Block, will be open for selection on the 28th of the present month, and as the Denny will be back here in plenty of time for applications to be put in, I make no apology for quoting the long looked for proclamation. I extract it from the *Auckland Provincial Government Gazette* of the 27th ultimo:—

PROCLAMATION.

By His Honor John Logan Campbell, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

By virtue and in pursuance of the powers in me vested in that behalf, by the provisions contained in the thirteenth section of the regulations issued on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by His Excellency the Officer administering the Government of New Zealand, for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown, within the Province of Auckland, in the said colony, I, the Superintendent of the said Province, do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, proclaim and declare that the portions of land hereinafter described, shall be open for sale on and after the 28th day of March next ensuing.

All those portions of land set apart as special occupation land, in the district of Waiuku, in the county of Eden, containing 10,000 acres more or less.

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Auckland, February 26, 1856.

Special occupation is a credit system, designed to promote and encourage colonisation, in an agricultural country like this, by rendering farms of moderate dimensions cheaply and readily available to an industrious yeomanry. The minimum of special occupation land, to be taken by one individual, is 40 acres, the maximum 500 acres. The price is fixed at 10s. per acre, and the mode of payment may thus be defined. Upon payment of one shilling per acre to the Land Board, an order of selection will be granted. The order will entitle the party receiving to make a selection out of any block declared to be open. The selection made, application for possession must then be preferred to the Land Board, who, in the presence of the applicants, will open their letters. If there be no other candidates, the land will then be made over to the applicant. If one or more should apply for the same piece of land, the priority of choice will then be determined by lot. The purchaser will then obtain a lease for a term of five years, at a rental of sixpence per acre per annum, the shilling per acre paid in the first instance being deemed to be payment of the first two years' rent. At the end of five years, and the performance of the stipulated conditions, a Crown grant will be issued. *Bona fide* occupation will be held to be improvement of the land, by building, fencing, ditching, or laying it down in pasture at the rate of ten shillings per acre per annum; and residence on such land will be estimated equivalent to improvement upon it, to the extent of twenty pounds for each year of residence. The sixpence per acre per annum, it will thus be seen, is the only payment required during the term of the five years' lease, the purchase money not being required until the Crown grant shall be issuable. Such are the easy conditions to the industrious man of small means, conditions which have nearly demented the land magnates of the Province, and which have excited the opponents of the system to denounce them as favourable to the rich, *but fatal to the poor.*

Our gold field at Coromandel, after having lain dormant for several years, is again beginning to awaken attention. Its auriferous character has never been questioned, although its workable value has never been tested, and yet many are reported to have picked up their quiet but substantial crumbs. A short time since, a few samples were brought to Auckland, which were of so rich a quality that it was some time before people could be induced to believe they were not the product of California or Victoria. Since then, however, a practical and well organized mining party has been formed and is now at work. They have encountered numerous difficulties in diverting the water courses, and hitherto they have sunk no depth, nor have they bottomed a single hole. Nevertheless, the prospect before them is stated to be extremely encouraging; wherever they have prospected—and they are said to have done so for miles—the indications have been most favourable, and a sanguine belief begins to obtain that, ere long Coromandel, will have a tale to tell which may be well worth the listening to.

The weather has been of an extremely favourable character. Recent rains, without the smallest injury to the harvest, have exercised the most beneficial influence upon the pastures. The autumnal grasses promise to afford the graziers a sufficiency of feed for their stock; and judging from the readiness and the rates at which the shipment by the William Prowse, from Newcastle, were taken, the demand must be considered as beneficial to your shippers. The Prowse, at all events, is so well satisfied, that she has gone for another cargo. She brought a lot of rose-breasted cockatoo parrots, which averaged from 24s. to 25s. each.

Our new Government House is now drawing rapidly towards a completion. It is a very pretty and imposing object from the harbour, and will, in all probability, be ready for occupation prior to the anniversary of her Majesty's Birth Day.

VOYAGEUR.

WELLINGTON.

OUR dates are to the 1st instant.

Chief Justice Martin, who is reported to be seriously indisposed, had arrived from Auckland, accompanied by his lady. They go home to England by the Seringapatam, for the benefit of the Chief Justice's health. She was to sail from Wellington on the 5th instant.

In pointing to recent improvements, the *New Zealand Spectator*, of 16th February, says:—"This week, the tunnel, which has for some months past been in progress at the Mungaroa, has been brought to a successful completion. The tunnel has been cut through a spur of the hills dividing the Valley of the Upper Hutt from the Mungaroa Valley, and was undertaken by the Hon. H. Petre, at his own expense, for the purpose of providing a constant and copious supply of water from the Mungaroa stream to the saw mill erected by him in that district. The tunnel is nearly two hundred yards in length, and is very creditable as a work of private enterprise, and will have the effect of greatly increasing the power of the mill, and its capacity for supplying Wellington with sawn timber. The wood sawn at the mill is totara, the most durable of the New Zealand woods."

The third session of the Provincial Council of Wellington was prorogued on the 6th of February, by his Honor I. E. Featherston, the Superintendent. In referring to the early close of the business, when compared with former sessions, his Honor remarked that "nothing had, hitherto, tended more to deter men eminently qualified to take part in legislation, from accepting seats in the Council, than the prospect of a long and indefinite detention from their homes and avocations. I sincerely trust, therefore, that in future, no session may last longer than three or four weeks. Without some such arrangement or understanding, I fear that the representation of the whole province will inevitably fall into the hands of the inhabitants of this town, and that the enlargement of the Council may prove a curse rather than a benefit."

LYTTELTON.

We have papers to the 23rd February.

The *Canterbury Standard* of 30th January, alluding to farming operations, says:—The harvest with us may be said to have pretty generally commenced, though not under very favourable auspices. For the last week we have had most ungenial weather; a large quantity of rain has fallen, accompanied with a very low state of the temperature. Indeed, with the exception of frosts, we don't remember that it was cold in winter. Generally speaking we may represent the crops, especially wheat, as promising well. But, of course, all depends upon the weather of the next month or two, and at present the prospect is anything but cheering. The potatoes promise also most abundantly, and there is every probability of a large yield." A subsequent number of the same journal states that a very favourable change had taken place in the weather. It took up fine on Thursday, 7th February, and has continued so ever since. We believe we may say that the wheat has suffered no material damage: and should the present weather hold, the harvest promises to be good. The mows are springing up in every direction. The damage done to the potatoes by the flood is very serious, and we believe it no exaggeration to say that one-third of the crop throughout the Province has been destroyed. The breadth of land planted is, however, very considerable, and there is no warrant for doubting but there will be an abundant supply both for home consumption and for export.

The *Lyttelton Times* of 23rd February says:—"The sales of the property handed over to the Province by the Canterbury Association have, as yet, realised a very good sum. We noticed the other day the first sale of of Christchurch Town Reserves, which fetched £1000 over the upset price. On Wednesday last another sale took place, including the Gaol Reserve, at Christchurch; the store at Sumner; the Bricks' Wharf, at Christchurch; and the Heathcote Wharf Reserve. The whole upset price amounted to £655; the property realised £915. Yesterday, the Hospital at Lyttelton, which was up at the upset price of £50, realised £125.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

(From the Mount Alexander Mail.)

THE following highly interesting report of the operations of the Chinese Missionaries was read by the Rev. Mr. Young, at the United Monthly Prayer Meeting, held at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Monday evening last. We commend its perusal to those who regard the Celestials only in the light of "unnatural barbarians," in the hope that they may be led to entertain a more Christian-like opinion of a race of men who, we firmly believe, might be made a useful class of colonists. The report commences as follows:—

FOURTH REPORT.

"Through the help of the Lord, whose blessing alone can prosper their efforts, the agents of the Chinese mission have continued to prosecute their work among the Chinese, without any interruption during the month of October. There has been a great deal of shifting among the people lately, particularly in the vicinity of Post Office Hill and Little Bendigo, which has diminished somewhat the numbers of those who used to attend our stated service on the Sabbath at Forest Creek. Still, the aggregate attendance of Chinese hearers exhibits an improvement on the attendance of the previous month. During the four Sabbaths in October, 600 Chinese have been present at different services, giving 150 hearers to each Sabbath day. The largest attendance that we have had has been at the Wesleyan Chapel, at Campbell's Flat. On the 28th of October (the last Sabbath in that month), the chapel was found too small to accommodate the large numbers of Chinese who assembled. There were at least 150 people inside, and between 30 and 40 stood outside unable to obtain seats. We are still scattering the seeds of divine truth, and sowing beside still waters, looking to God for the increase. We have to repeat the same things over and over to the people, and to give them line upon line, precept upon precept, and hope by this process truth will make for itself a lodgment in their hearts. Amid some discouraging apathy manifested to the message of salvation, here and there occasionally incidents occur of a nature to afford cheering hope. On the morning of the 2nd of October, as I entered a Chinese store, in company with the teacher, Ho-a-low, I was pleased to see a New Testament lying open upon the counter. The individual who was minding the shop had evidently been reading a portion of it. He was asked whether he understood the portion he had read. He replied he had not understood all. I then requested Ho-a-low to take up the chapter that was open before him, and explain it for his edification. The man paid great attention to the explanation, and remarked that there was truth in that volume. We recommended him on that ground daily to peruse it, and told him the more he read that volume the more light would be shed on his mind. Christ in his character as the saviour of sinners was exhibited to him, and Christ, he was told, was the *only* Saviour. May the Spirit of God which enlightened the mind of the eunuch while searching the Scriptures, enlighten the understanding of this poor idolator. I asked him whether he still worshipped idols? He said, "No; in China I used to worship them, but here it is useless." We told him it was useless as well in China as here, and recommended him to abandon them altogether, and worship the true God and his Son Jesus Christ. Let us, we said, Europeans and Chinese, all form one great family to live in love, and worship *one* God. The man nodded and appeared gratified with our visit.

On the 6th, being Saturday, according to my constant practice, I went to the house of the two teachers, to appoint them the portion of scripture to be read and explained on the coming sabbath. The teacher Chu-a-luk read the portion out. It was a part of the 27th chapter of Matthew. Nine Chinese visitors were present. The explanation of the verses greatly interested the party. The vicarious nature of our Lord's sufferings, and his innocence, were the subjects chiefly dwelt upon. Few collections of Chinese have evinced such marked interest in what was communicated to them of Gospel truth as did this group. Glistening eyes, nods, and smiles were to be seen, and exclamations of approbation were uttered as the meek and lowly conduct of the Saviour was pourtrayed, and an accompanying expression of disgust was manifested when the conduct of Pilate to the Jews was depicted. One of the men meeting with the expression 'holy city,' asked what city that was. Chu-a-luk told him that Jerusalem was called by that name; that it was called 'holy' because the spot was chosen by God, and there the temple stood where the holy services of Jehovah were performed; and there, too, the holy prophets often ministered. One man in particular expressed himself so delighted, he said he wished he could be always near us to hear things like those he now heard. He was invited to come as often as he could to our houses, and to our places of worship. He said he was afraid he should not be able to learn much; if he were only twenty years younger, he would have some hope of being able to learn, but he was now too far advanced in years. We told him he was by no means too old to learn, and that the knowledge of the word of God was equally necessary to old and young. We gave him a copy of the New Testament.

That the substance of conversations or portions of scripture read is remembered by the Chinese, is a fact I feel to be encouraging. While their minds are so wholly pre-occupied with the idea of getting gold, there would naturally be reason to fear that after our interviews with them were ended, all further thought on what we spoke to them would be ended too. But such with some of them is not the case, though, alas, with regard to a large number it is so. On the 11th of October, I went with Ho-a-low to Campbell's Creek. Entering an enclosure where a goodly number of Chinese tents where pitched, we walked to a Chinese store. The storekeeper politely invited us to enter in. I told him our errand. He remarked that on a previous occasion he had heard something of what we taught. He was asked when it was he had heard us. He said at Pennyweight Flat. 'Will you please to tell us what the subject was?' 'It was,' he said, 'about the raising of Lazarus to life again;' and he proceeded to tell us what was said in connexion with that subject. Suddenly he stopped and said 'more I cannot remember.' We begged him to tax his powers of memory a little more. After a little while he again went on, and really gave a most pleasing and satisfactory account of the discourse, which, as it was delivered I should think about two months before, and he had not then a copy of the New Testament to refresh his memory on the subject, shows he must have pondered and thought upon it. Before taking leave of him I gave him a copy of the New Testament, which he received with great pleasure. Ho-a-low read a portion of the 6th chapter of the Gospel of John to this man and five others who had collected together in the shop. Our Saviour's display of almighty and creative power in feeding five thousand people with five loaves and two fishes deeply interested the wondering group. They were told the same power that was exerted in feeding that vast multitude was constantly exerted in supplying our daily wants. They were all exhorted to pray to God for the forgiveness of their sins, and to seek the aid of his Holy Spirit. Talking to them of the excellent tendency of the Gospel, we told them that it promoted love, that it bound all the families of the earth together, that disregarding all difference arising from colour of skin, language, and customs, it taught all men to love one another. I find it useful to dwell much on this characteristic of our religion, as the Chinese are too apt to think that there is a wide gulph fixed between them and the Europeans which can never be bridged, that there can be no fellow-feeling or sympathy between the people of the two nations, and that each man must keep it as it were within the boundary of each. Prepossessed with such notions, I can easily account for their looks of astonishment and pleasure when I utter in their hearing that in Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither male or female, there is neither bond nor free, but that all who believe are one in him. Is not such a religion good? I asked the storekeeper. 'Yes,' he replied, 'it is good.'

"I have noticed, with some degree of interest, the efforts made by some of the Chinese of late to leave off using the objectionable epithet 'foreign devil,' when alluding to Europeans. In a recent notice that I saw placarded on the trunk of a tree, wherein the Chinese were enjoined to take out 'protection tickets,' I saw the word European properly rendered by fan-ian, foreign man.' I told the Camp interpreter I was glad to see the old term set aside at which he laughed remembering full well our former animated discussion on the subject. It is much more easy, however, to mend their error in this matter on paper than to correct it in conversation. Before the Chinese is aware, if he has occasion to allude to Europeans, out comes the word devil. If he is checked for it he politely apologises, and a few minutes after falls into the same error. The ready apology, and the attempts to check themselves (ludicrous enough at times) show a laudable disposition in them to amend. The inquisitiveness occasionally displayed by some of the Chinese on subjects they hear discussed or read, has sometimes afforded me great satisfaction. On the 14th of October, as Ho-a-low was reading the 28th chapter of Matthew, at his own house, in the hearing of five Chinese, he was stopped two or three times by one of the party; when the 10th verse was being read, in which Galilee is mentioned, he asked where it was situated. He was told in the north of Judea. When the 16th verse was read, where it is said 'then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, &c.,' he remarked, 'Had not Christ twelve disciples, how is it only eleven are mentioned here?' He was told that one of them had proved a traitor, sold his Lord, and had subsequently gone and hanged himself. When the 17th verse was read, where it is said that some of the disciples doubted, this man observed, 'the disciples must have thought that they saw Christ's spirit,' not Christ in his bodily form. He added, I think it an incredible thing that a dead body should be made to live again." He was told that Christ had a divine as well as a human nature—that He it was who made Heaven and earth and all things, and he who had such power had power also to take up his life again, after laying it down. Upon hearing this, he said, "but how can this be? Is not man the most intelligent creature in the universe? and was not all that Christ did intended for man to imitate?" He was told that there were acts the Saviour performed that were not intended for us to imitate, and his raising himself from the dead was clearly an act in which we could not imitate him. That there were things within the compass of man's ability to perform, and there were also things beyond the compass of his ability. If it were required of him to perform actions of the latter description, it would be just as absurd as to expect an ant to make a table or build a house; between that insect and the intelligent creature man, there was a vast difference, but there was a vaster difference between man and the Being who was omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. This man appears to be possessed of more inquisitiveness, and a greater degree of intelligence, than the generality of his countrymen. He has had a good Chinese education, and is seldom seen without a book in his hand. On a former occasion, I gave him a copy of the New Testament, which I recommended him to study diligently.

On the 23rd October I walked with Chu-a-luk, first to Clinker's Hill, and then to Little Bendigo. After reading to and conversing with two men at the latter place, we walked to a party of six Chinese, who had come from some distant gully, and were resting beneath the shade of a gum tree. We soon entered into conversation with them. Chu-a-luk read and explained to them part of the 10th chapter of Matthew. In the course of his remarks, he said that though at first the Apostles were restricted in the range of their labours to the land of the Jews, yet, afterwards, their commission was extended to all the world, and embraced China as well as other Gentile countries,—that there was but one way of admittance to heaven, and that not through our own merits, for we had none, but through the merits of Christ alone,—that all men needed the forgiveness of sins, which could be obtained alone through Jesus Christ. One of the men asked Chu-a-luk where Judea was; he told him where it was, and added, that in consequence of the people of that country having rejected the Saviour, God had in judgment sent the Roman army against it, which devastated the country, and laid its capital in ruins. While engaged in conversing with these men, a rather elderly and intelligent Chinese came out of a neighbouring store to hear what was going on. Interested in the subject of our discourse, he requested us, as we were taking leave of the six men under the tree, to go to his store and have a cup of tea. We complied with his invitation. On arriving at the tent, he prepared us some warm tea, which, as the day was oppressively hot, we found very refreshing to our parched lips. We discoursed with him on a variety of topics and found him both intelligent and frank in his communications. He said, in his own country the sage Confucius was held in high estimation; we took occasion, from this statement, to tell him of the superior character of Jesus Christ, who was the Son of God, and in whom all men were required to believe. After some little time, conversation turned upon the rulers of China and Australia. He said he admitted that many of the rulers in his own country were oppressive, but there were some noble exceptions, and he mentioned one, who, though he received a large income from Government, bestowed the greatest part of it upon the repairing of bridges for the convenience of the common people. At his death there was nothing found in his money chest, save a single bit of rope, which was a clear proof that that Mandarin had never been in the habit of receiving bribes for perverting justice, and had never hoarded up riches obtained by extortion and oppression. After some further conversation with him on the attributes of God, we made him a present of a New Testament, thanking him for his kindness, and I returned home.

On the 29th, I went with Chu-a-luk to Clinker's Hill, to a Chinese store. We had ten Chinese listening to Aluk, while he read a part of the 4th chapter of the gospel of St. John. One of these was from Ballaarat and two from Bendigo. After talking about Christ's complete knowledge of the hearts and lives of men, as displayed in what was recorded of him in that chapter, one of the hearers asked me whether I had ever read the Sam Kok, or "The Three Contending States." (This is a historical novel, written in an easy and graceful style, and is a great favourite with the Chinese.) I told him I had read it. "And do you recollect Khong ming?" he said. I replied yes. (This Khong ming figures very conspicuously in one of the volumes of his novel. He is described as intelligent and just, and skilled in military stratagems and manœuvres.) "Well," he said, "Khong ming was superior in intelligence to Christ." I said we could institute no comparison between the two, for Jesus Christ was the Son of God, and possessed of Divine attributes, and Khong-ming was a mere man. Another man came up to me and said, "Amongst Europeans, filial piety does not seem to be cultivated. We Chinese, according to the profits we realise, remit sums of money to our parents in China; and this is a constant practice with us; but Europeans spend what they gain in purchasing drink and making themselves beastly." I told him he must not judge of the whole European community by the misconduct of a part of that community; for while there were those who got drunk, doubtless there were a great many, of whom he and I knew nothing, who were constantly in the habit of sending remittances to their native land, for the support of their parents. As to the fact of the Chinese sending money home to their parents, I told him I was well acquainted with that; but still I should like very much to see their filial piety carried to a still greater length, and this, I said, might be very easily done. I told him a great many of the Chinese were smokers of opium, and for every bale of opium they paid £13. Now, if these smokers of opium, out of regard to their fathers and mothers in China, were to deny themselves of their pernicious luxury, and add the cost of that luxury to the amount of remittances they sent to China, not only would they carry their boasted virtue of filial affection to a greater degree of perfection, but they would be benefiting themselves by escaping all those evils which inevitably spring from the habitual use of opium. "Yes," he said. "I think they might improve in that respect," and then kept silent.

During the month, twelve copies of the New Testament have been distributed.

I am happy to state that a small place of worship for the Chinese is in course of erection at Clinker's Hill. The idea of having such a place got up occurred to my mind soon after arriving in Castlemaine. At the outset of this mission I hesitated to solicit subscriptions from the Chinese for this purpose for fear they should get the impression that we wanted to make money out of them, and that some pecuniary advantage to ourselves was the object we aimed at in calling them together into a place of worship. Now, however, as they fully understand what our aim is, and as one of their own number suggested that a building for worship near to their own tents should be constructed, I considered the period had arrived for making an attempt to raise a subscription among them with that object in view. I did not expect, on starting the subscription, to get more than four or five pounds. I am happy to state they now amount to £16, and I am in hopes of raising more. The dimensions of the building in question are 20 feet by 12; it will accommodate fifty Chinese. The frame of this little Chinese chapel is already put up, and the seats are all fixed. In the course of this week the calico will be nailed, and, God willing, we shall have it opened next Sabbath day for divine service. The cost of the chapel will be somewhere about £26. Some European friends have kindly put their names down on the list as subscribers. Their subscriptions amount to £4 12s. 6d., and those of the Chinese to £11 7s. 6d. These names of European subscribers appearing amongst Chinese names, has caused many of these people's countenances to be lit up with pleasure, and a broad grin of delight was produced when I pointed out to them the name of a lady subscriber. This list is a kind of literary curiosity amongst them. It has been well thumbed. Many a one has conned it over very carefully, noting the name of the subscribers, and the amounts they have put down. Some of them, when told that such and such names were the names of Europeans, "what," said they, "have Europeans got surnames, too?" This movement has, more than anything yet, shewn the Chinese how the Europeans can feel an interest in matters that concern the welfare of the Chinese, and that they can extend their sympathy beyond the circle of their countrymen, and let it embrace the people of a nation that, in almost every particular, is the direct antipodes to the European.

I have also the pleasure to add that another subscription list has been opened at Campbell's Flat, with the view of raising funds from among the Chinese, for purchasing the Wesleyan chapel at that place. As our Wesleyan friends are very moderate in the sum they ask for it, I am in hopes to be able to raise it in the course of the present month. The signatures of several Chinese are already appended to the list, and by going round to the different tents there, as I have done at Clinker's Hill, I have scarcely any doubt but that that list will soon be filled up with names of subscribers.

In my last report I mentioned that Chu-a-luk had intimated his intention to terminate his connection with this mission. I am happy to state that, having had an interview with a committee of his countrymen at Bendigo, he has come to the determination not to accept the office of a Chinese Superintendent, but to retain his former post as an agent of this Society."

THE MORETON BAY SEPARATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Two champions of the same name have begun the battle regarding the proposed boundary line between the colony of New South Wales and the new colony expectant of Cookland, says Dr Lang—why not Langlands?—Or, as one of the reasons the Dr. gives for fixing the line at the 30th parallel is assigned that all the country North is capable of growing cotton, why not call it Gossypia, or Utopia, or Bœotia?

A third person, only an humble squire, now enters the lists, who is fully as much concerned as either, being a resident on the Clarence and New England boundary, and who, moreover, expands the sentiments of his neighbours as well as his own.

And first for Dr. Lang's reasons as published in the *Empire*, of February the 8th, for fixing on the 30th parallel as a boundary line.

No. 1 is scarcely a reason.

No. 2 pleads an assimilation of climate, &c.

This I deny, an approximate may be the nearest along the coast, &c., but inland the climate completely alters. Elevation diminishes temperature by one degree for every 270 feet. Tenterfield nearly averages the New England elevation, and this township is 2727 feet above Grafton or Brisbane. Here is a difference of ten degrees, and subject to falls of snow is New England and all the head waters of the Clarence. With such climatic differentials, whence can arise similarity of vegetation, unless along the coast, or, on paper? But reason third is worthy of the Abbot of Unreason himself, and the Clarence inhabitants must feel highly grateful to its author for lauding the muddy ditch of Brisbane river at the expense of the magnificent Clarence. Bar mouthed, quotha, and is not your Brisbane bar mouthed, and eke mud flats in various places, which are not found in the majestic Clarence? It is stoutly maintained, that there is more water at ebb tides on the Clarence than on the Brisbane river bar, and the world is defied to name a single vessel that was ever wrecked in the Clarence river or on its bar, except the Susan. The Phœnix, No. 1, was driven ashore in a gale, thirty miles south of Clarence mouth; and the Phœnix, No. 2, was lost by the attempt of her captain to stem one of the highest floods ever seen in that river, so broke some of her machinery—which was never strong, and so drifted aground. As for the Richmond river, nature already has nearly formed a navigable canal, which would enable large boats to discharge their cargoes forty miles south of that river's estuary, and thus avoid the bar altogether, run no risks, and shorten the distance to Sydney by said mileage.

But independent of all these reasons, or reasons with rags about them, I and my neighbours have objections more serious:

1st. Natural dividing barriers.
2nd. A minimum traffic or business intercourse.
3rd. The people's—negative.

From Mount Warning on the coast (ominous name) to the lofty Mount Lindsay, on the heads of both Clarence and Richmond, extend a barrier or chain of as broken precipitous, scrubby, rainy, impassible mountains as the foot of man can encounter in this colony. They are termed the Macpherson Ranges, and I have ranged on them pretty often on one side, and occasionally on the other. The bushy entangled forests of the Tweed form the north side. Such difficulties present themselves, that the Government frequently advertised for tenders to carry the mails from Casino on the Richmond, to Brisbane on the Bay, but could find no one hardy enough to undertake the task. The line may then stretch away along the Downs and New England boundary, and so on by the M'Intyre River, &c. Here is a well defined line, as any one may see who looks on map or travels on horse back.

2nd. As to business intercourse it is next to nil—nihil—nothing. Eight or nine letters form the usual rate of postal communication through Tenterfield post office, between the north and the Clarence, weekly. Traffic, a thing unknown. All our connections, interests, trade, markets, centre in Sydney and from Sydney—not separation itself could separate us. In fact, no two districts could be more completely separated, both by nature and absence of commercial intercourse of every description.

3rd. The people's negative, of so much importance when their sweet voices coincide, and held in so little esteem when they kick a little. Whether the feelings of the Clarence and North of England population lean towards separation may be inferred from the reception certain sheets of paper, purporting to be a petition from the *resident householders of the Moreton Bay district* to her gracious Majesty the Queen, praying for separation, met with in that quarter some time since. In Grafton they *lie* unheeded, untouched, unsigned, uncredited. Mind the petition was in name of Moreton Bay householders only: like the famous one from the three tailors of Tooley-street, beginning with, "We, the people of England." That so, so significant and self-important. The good folks on the Downs and other districts were not once alluded to; the Bay men aspire to lead them all. In our ideas of topography, Moreton Bay was a division of the colony having an area of about 2000 square miles. Now, it is magnified to a million. Sober folks in Grafton exclaimed, Get you gone, what have we to do with you or your petition. And in the country how many affixed their names? A majority were ignorant of its real nature. They thought the petition prayed her Majesty to pass a law for separating husbands and wives who lived unhappily together, so signed it. Others about Beardy Plains said they gave their signatures to comfort the poor woe-begone itinerant petition bearer, all down on his luck, and a few to show how ill they could write. But how many names of respectability, names of intelligent persons who were competent to judge of the advantages or disadvantages to the district likely to ensue from this separation mania; not nine signed the petition.

We have no objections whatever to the people of Moreton Bay, and as many as choose to join them, obtaining separation: but we decidedly object to be hauled in, *nolens volens*, without consulting our good will on the very important matter by the movers in this mania. We are not to be transferred like a flock of sheep at the dictum of any doctor of medicine, law, divinity, or politics, and there probably are empirics amongst all of these professions. All our predilections in this quarter tend towards Sydney or, are all in favour of Old-New South Wales. Why, Brisbane herself, bright, brilliant Brisbane, omitting her amiable and dearly beloved sister Ipswich,—Brisbane, the self-elected capital of the New Utopia, would only hold the place of a second-rate city, if so much. The thoughts, eyes, models, manners of its people, would all centre in Sydney, 'spite of separation, for the harvest is yet unripe.

Regarding the assumption in Dr. Lang's letter that we are badly governed here just now, but will be better governed in the new colony, it is replied that we know how we are, but feel not quite so certain how we may be in the new political transposition. The state of Victoria is an example in point, and we are content to wear the old shoes which pinch very slightly, rather than take the chance of obtaining new,

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which may cause bunions and blisters. I have lived in Moreton Bay, and am no indifferent observer, so feel certain that if this separation is obtained, one of the first public buildings which must be erected will be an edifice something like one at a place called Tarban Creek, for many will go—not cranky, for that condition is too common, but absolutely insane; at any rate, my acquaintances will give me credit for consistency, as I have always ridiculed this movement as a kind of frenzy, since the first time my feet trod the streets of Brisbane. And why? Because I never knew or found them to be nearly unanimous for any purpose whatever.

They never yet agreed except on doting
Upon the most unquiet thing on earth,

called separation, and if they rightly understood the consequences, what a split would ensue! Even now the din and clamour begins about the seat of their government—amongst themselves be it.

What inducements, what advantages can accrue to the people of these quarters from separation have not been shown even by the dictator himself. Nay, the most subtle of their fire-eating advocates for separation, candidly admitted that the whole movement will neither stand the tests of logical reasoning nor of political justification. Men of ability ought first to foresee the difficulties in their way, and next be able to provide remedial means for surmounting them. Have the Moreton men, more luck to them, counted the costs of this separation. It is to be doubted. They calculate very confidently, however, on the taxes likely to be laid on the Clarence and Richmond exports, amounting to nearly £100,000 value annually, in order to help keeping up a Government with which they of the Clarence will hold no traffic, and will soon have as little cause for affection. Unto another occasion will be reserved the duty of pointing out to my neighbours the disadvantages of their *union* to *separation*.

In the meantime, let me ask any sober-minded man can they unite themselves with confidence to a class of people who have not an ocean-going ship all their own, or a single ocean steamer. First-rate materials the Bay boys possess for forming an independent government. The Grafton residents, with their *own* steamer, can run it to Sydney and back every week if they choose, and notwithstanding the great distance, there lives not a sea captain who would not prefer sailing to Sydney rather than to Brisbane from the Clarence.

If it be asked, have the Clarencians and others ever set up any opposition to this mania, I reply, no; nor shown any symptoms of acquiescence. In general, they believed that the whole separation cry emanated merely from a burst of popular ebullition, which would soon subside. Now, when the distant probability looks like a near reality,

Men begin to think who seldom thought before,
And those who always thought, now think the more.

The flint only requires striking, to bring forth the spark that will rise into a blaze; and their seeming quiet resembles a lull before the storm. Should this portentous cloud of separation burst over their heads, then will the inhabitants of these sections of the colony lift up their voices against the injustice of being shuffled away by a species of legerdemain political, from a government under which they have lived prosperously and happily, to be *tied* to a community (for they cannot be united) against their wishes, with whom they have little affinity, and less intercourse.

As they never petitioned for separation, so they want it not; and they hold the people of Moreton Bay to be guilty of great presumption for including these districts as part of that petty territorial division, without much troubling themselves to ascertain what are the true state of men's dispositions, in this quarter, for that very chimerical measure termed separation.

For the present, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT MESTON.
Clarence, Rocky River, March 1st.

COUNTRY COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.

By Peter 'Possum.

Groggee Groggee, March 4th, 1856.

Verily, amongst the many stormy symptoms of this combative colonial era, a tendency to inflict personal chastisement upon opponents is one of the most prominent. "Fists is riz" in the argumentative market. To qualify for public life, it is absolutely necessary to become a pupil of Professor Parker; for, without having the "noble art of self defence" at your knuckles' ends, it is quite hazardous now-a-days to utter an opinion. Oblivious of the obvious truism that a man can't be pitched from where he isn't, Mr. Parkes threatens to fling from a first-floor window, an uncomplimentary elector *in the street*. Mr Martin literally *squares* accounts with Mr. Rees. Mr. Redman, to show that he is a gentleman, challenges Dr. Selkirk to a mill. Lola Montes horsewhips Mr. Seekamp, and gets drubbed by Mr. Seekamp in return. These little passages of arms (*in esse* and *in velle*) are about equal in good taste, but the last is so outrageously *unique* in its ferocity, as to merit more than a passing notice. When a lady takes up man's weapons, she lays down woman's shield—at least, to the extent of her claim to silken phrases and velvet handling. Had Mr. Seekamp contented himself with pinioning the fiery little Amazon who assailed him, no one would have blamed him for a few hot words, and, peradventure, not the most polite of squeezes: but when a man can so far forget himself as to flog a woman with his hunting whip, pull her hair like a Billingsgate virago, and strike her in the *face* with his clenched hand, sympathy instantly changes to disgust, and sincerely do we hope that the fellow is not an Englishman. Hoots, hisses, and rotten oranges are most appropriate recognitions of such a S(ee)kamp. After the way in which he acknowledged them, he owes an apology to the Press for presuming to belong to it. I am no partial advocate of Madame Lola Montes. She has denounced me before now, in public, as an "impertinent scribbler," for daring to comment unfavourably upon her performances. But I like to see fair play; and *that*, in its attack upon her character as a *woman*, the *Ballarat Times* did not give her. A newspaper has no right to speak of an *artiste* except *as an artiste*. An editor, of course, has the option of noticing, or not noticing, any candidate for public favour; but if he *does* criticise, his strictures ought to be confined to the "mimic stage," and not to extend to covert or overt performances on the "life stage" out-of doors. No good can come of this prurient peeping into hidden corners, or re-publishing follies of which the perpetrators, perchance, are now ashamed. We make a distinction between the public and the private lives of senators, Government officials, barristers, physicians: why should the theatrical profession be debarred of the privilege of the like charitable severance? As to the issue of the contest between the two belligerents, it may be "prejudice of guild," but I fear, should Mr. Seekamp continue spiteful, that the lady will have to give in. It is much easier to *write* down than to *flog* down. What says Herr Teufelsdrock of the thaumaturgic pen? "Never since Aaron's rod went out of practice, or even before it, was there such a wonder-working tool." Aaron's rod may match it, but not Lola's switch, or even Lola's tongue.

Barmecide banquets are by no means agreeable. The recent *musical* aspect of the *Herald* has been to me most tantalising. Columns of concert programmes, their promises all *nil* to me—smug, selfish, little paragraphs announcing that such and such an opera (at which, of course, I cannot assist) "will be performed to-night," tremendous, long-winded critiques, condescendingly sent down from the Seventh Heaven by Enthusiastic Theatrical Reporter, succulent with sentiment, blossoming out ever and anon in hyper-poesie, with swarms of Pinnockian technicalities, "chromatic," "diatonic," and what not, buzzing about like summer flies (confound the fellow's rapture!—what do I care for his delight?)—

Music, music, everywhere,
But not a note to hear!

I console myself with the reflection that the Sydney folks have all gone music-mad; and experience a savage exultation at being able to bolster up this belief by one of the aforesaid programmes, at the bottom of which I read

——— Signor Spagnoletti ..... *Il Fanatico.*

A nice amount of change the chief songstress must have got for her notes! *Nolo episcopari*, indeed! Who *wouldn't* be a Bishop?

Electioneering meetings have been very stupid lately—dull and decorous—quite devoid of fun. Some half a ton of "washing stuff" yields but this single golden grain. Mr. Parkes (who must possess a peculiar taste in posture profitable to his schneider, but destructive to his pantaloons) affirms that he will go into Parliament "on his own bottom." A man who could deliberately make such a boast as that *deserves* to be *unseated*. Have we no Australian Cruikshank to depict the triumphal entry?

The "numbering of the people" has occasioned some dismay in this enlightened portion of her Majesty's dominions. That abstract monster "Government," considered at all times capable of any iniquity, is now supposed to have a design upon our sanity; and the collectors are looked upon as "demons in human form" commissioned, in some mysterious way, to take away our senses. Certain householders, moreover, of strong Church of England principles, have inserted in the papers, under the head of "Name," the somewhat vague nomenclature of "N. or M.;" falling back upon the catechism as their authority. By the bye, will my friend, Miss Tabitha Tattle, have to give a real return of her "usual occupation?" Consisting, as it does, in pulling her neighbours' characters to pieces, as little boys anatomise their sisters' dolls.

I should fancy that responsive sincerity in this case would be rather inconvenient. I regret to state that in the matrimonial column I have more than once observed, in a masculine hand, this entry—'M., worse luck!" As a concluding observation on this census topic, I would remark, that the atmosphere of Australia must be very unfavourable to female longevity, for in no instance have I seen a lady's age recorded beyond 30. I certainly shall not write now to my darling Hephzibah (whom Miss Tattle says I left in Whitechapel Workhouse) to come out and join me, since women in this climate die so soon, and age so rapidly. A young creature of 30, with grey hairs, wrinkles, and two teeth—is it not a melancholy picture?

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Samuel Cutler a second meeting. Claims amounting to £946 12s. 6d. were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 28th instant.

In the estate of William Goodman a single meeting. Debts amounting to £234 17s. 1d. were proved. Insolvent made an offer of paying £9 per month from his salary until all debts proved shall have been paid in full, which the meeting agreed to accept, insolvent meanwhile to retain all his assets, subject, however, to the attachment until the payments shall have been completed.

In the estate of John Campbell a second meeting. A claim of £18 4s. 6d. was proved.

In the estate of Charles Musgrave a second meeting. Claims amounting to £111 14s. 1d. were proved.

In the estate of Tuting and Co. an adjourned meeting for examination of witnesses concerning an English claim upon the estate. Arguments of counsel were heard (the evidence having been concluded), and the Chief Commissioner reserved judgment.

SCHEDULES.

In the estate of Frederick William Clarke, sequestrated on the 14th ultimo, a schedule has been filed, the balance sheet of which shows the following results:—Liabilities, £18,379 4s. 6d. Assets—value of real property, £1000; personal property, £5681 16s. 7d; outstanding debts, £4492 12s. 10d.: total, £11,175 9s. 5d. Deficit, £7203 15s. 1d.

SURRENDERS.

James Watson, of Waratah, near Newcastle, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £1013 9s. 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £376; out-standing debts, £411 8s. 3d: total £787 8s. 6d. Deficit, £256 1s. 3d. Mr. M'Kenzie, official assignee.

Daniel Sleath, of Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, butcher. Liabilities, £397 5s. Assets—value of real property, £310; personal property, £20; outstanding debts, £13 7s. 11d: total £343 7s. 11d. Deficit, £53 17s. 1d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The certificate meetings set down to be held to-morrow (Thursday) have been postponed until Tuesday next. The other meetings advertised for to-day have also been postponed:—F. W. Clarke's to the 25th instant, and Henry Miller's to the 26th instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, March 13.—Henry Miller, single, half-past 10. Thomas P. Colegate, special, for proof of debts, half-past 11. John R. Miles, John D. Grant, John Purser, John Ellis, certificates, noon. Frederick W. Clarke, second, half-past 1. Thomas Hayselden, first, half-past 2.

Friday, March 14.—Tuting and Co., special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Thomas H. Cummins, third, 11. Daniel Bergin, third, half-past 11. Matthew Mullaney, adjourned examination, 1.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before Mr. Dowling, Major Lockyer, Mr. Comrie, and Mr. G. Hill.

Seven persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or else visit the cells at Darlinghurst for twenty-four hours; a man named Dickson pleaded guilty to having been found drunk, in charge of a horse, which he was incapable of controlling, and was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours; and a woman named Scott, convicted of using obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

On the summons list were thirty cases, the greater part of which were either struck out for want of parties, or postponed by request. Lawrence Bergin, for a breach of the Police Act, in obstructing the footway of George-street by placing thereon 100 bags of flour, and 12 boxes, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s. and 2s. 6d. costs. A seller of bread named Clarence, was fined 10s. for having short weight bread in his possession; and a baker named Dean, pleaded guilty to an information filed against him, for having neglected to furnish his bread-cart with scales and weights, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. and costs. Rebecca Harper was fined 40s. and costs, for striking a female named Nicholls a blow on the head with an iron bar. Joseph Thomas appeared to answer the complaint of Ann his wife, who deposed that she was married to defendant after a three weeks' acquaintance, about three months since; on the 26th January he first assaulted her, and many times from that date to the 24th February; on the latter day he beat her with his fists, threw stones at her, and dirty water upon her, and kicked her on the back, from the effects of which she had been suffering ever since; he had kept her for days together without food, and refused her the means of procuring any; last Monday he kicked her out of the house and refused her admittance until a constable took her back and called upon him to open the door; in consequence of his ill-treatment she was now suffering from palpitation of the heart; she had since applied for maintenance, and he refused to give her anything. Ordered to pay 30s. a week for two years. Several other cases were partly heard, and adjourned until a future day for further hearing.

The Court will open on Thursday (this) morning at nine o'clock.

Special Constables.—Not so much from any apprehension of any disturbance during the election of members for the city, as from the propriety of being thoroughly prepared against any casualty that may arise, the police authorities have sworn in 150 persons to act as special constables, while the election lasts. Yesterday morning they were assembled before the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, who explained to them their duties and responsibilities, and exhorted them above all things to maintain their temper, having no recourse to violence unless unhappily it should become necessary for the protection of their or other persons from injury, when they would be directed by the inspectors under whose orders they would respectively be placed. Nor were they by act or word to identify themselves with any party at the electioneering contest: it would be their duty simply to see that electors tendering their votes were allowed without let or hindrance to do so, and quietly depart. The 14th section of the 19th Victoria, No. 24, provides that every special constable shall have all such powers and immunities, and be liable to all such duties and responsibilities, as any duly appointed police constable. The 15th clause imposes a penalty of any sum not exceeding £10 upon every person who, having been duly sworn in a special constable, shall refuse to serve or disobey any lawful command of any magistrate or officer under whose orders he may be placed. The 18th clause enacts that "if any person shall assault or resist any special constable whilst in the execution of his office, or shall promote, incite, or encourage any other person so to do, every such person shall on conviction thereof in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not exceeding £10; or it shall be in the discretion of the Justice before whom any such conviction shall take place to imprison the person so convicted for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour."

Narrow Escape.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Leary, while intoxicated, either fell, or threw himself into the water of Darling Harbour, at the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Mr. D. Healey, of Pyrmont, heard the splash, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and at the risk of his own life, rushed into a boat, and alone crossed the harbour just in time to rescue the drunken man from a watery grave. Constable Fanart received him in charge, and conveyed him to his residence in Druitt-street.

It appears from a recent Parliamentary return that collectors of Income-tax get enormous incomes by the poundage. There are 122 collectors who receive £200 and upwards; in the aggregate they are paid £60,562. The collectors appear to be paid at the same rate of poundage under the enhanced tax as before—swelling their remuneration to an astonishing figure: Mr. Richard Till received £2967 in 1853; £5788 in 1854. One collector received £2813 in 1854, another £1300, a third £1710, a fourth £3042. In contrast to these overgrown payments, a correspondent of the *Times* states that a collector at Burnham, for much labour, gains but £13 a year, and that only if he happens to incur no losses.

CITY OF SYDNEY ELECTION.

NOMINATION.

The nomination of fit and proper candidates to represent the city of Sydney in the Parliament of New South Wales took place yesterday, in accordance with an announcement by the returning officer to that effect, at a booth erected in Hyde Park. Unfortunately the day, as far as weather was concerned, was most unpropitious, and at noon, the hour appointed, the rain descended in torrents, and continued to fall in heavy showers, with short intermissions, throughout the whole proceedings. Notwithstanding this a vast concourse assembled, and the utmost order, harmony, and good feeling prevailed throughout. At one time their could not have been less than 5000 or 6000 people present. Mr. Wilshire was the first candidate that appeared on the hustings and he was received with loud cheers. Mr. Plunkett next made his bow, and was greeted enthusiastically, and Mr. Parkes and Mr. Cowper who arrived shortly afterwards, met with a cordial reception from their joint and respective friends. The platform was densely crowded, too much so, either for the comfort of the candidates and their movers and seconders, or for the convenience of the reporters, who by the pressure of the crowd were much incommoded, though the accommodations provided were all that could be required in other respects.

The Sheriff, in opening the business, said, he had called them together to nominate and elect four members to represent the City of Sydney in the new Parliament. (Considerable uproar, which subsided in a passage-at-arms between a walking stick and umbrella.) He held in his hand the writ which gave him authority to call this meeting, and he felt, in the position he was placed in, it would be unbecoming in him to detain them with a long speech. (Cheers.) He had only one request to make of them, which was that they would maintain order and fair play; that they would show themselves the true descendants of Britons, and give every man a fair and impartial hearing. (Cheers.) There were, he believed, six candidates to be proposed, and looking at the state of the weather, he thought they would consult their own convenience and comfort by allowing the proceedings to go on with as little interruption as possible. (Cheers.) He should now call on the proposer of Mr. Robert Campbell.

Mr. Thomas Walker, who was received with loud cheers, came forward and moved that Robert Campbell, Esq., was a fit and proper person to represent the city of Sydney in the Parliament of New South Wales. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Walker) met his fellow-citizens that day in performance of a most important public duty, and in pursuance of a public privilege. They had met to elect four gentlemen, whose position in the new Legislative Council would have much influence in the Government of the country. To the new Parliament the laws respecting the protection both of persons and property would be confided. And to another power confided to the representatives of the people, he (Mr. Walker) would desire to direct particular attention. They would have the power of regulating the public expenditure, and, to use a homely phrase, they would have the power to put their hands into the people's pocket. (Hear, hear.) It was therefore incumbent that constituencies should remember that they placed this power in hands which would wield it either for good or for evil. (Hear, hear.) He, (Mr. Walker) believed, that in so important an inquiry as the present, which was, "Who were the most fitting and proper persons to represent the city of Sydney in the new Parliament?" the safest guide in answering the question would be the light of experience. (Cheers.) With regard to Mr. Robert Campbell he (Mr. Walker) would say that he had with him a personal knowledge of thirty years, and that every year had increased his respect for him. He hoped that the many whom he saw around him would live to know Mr. Campbell for as many more years. (Cheers.) But it was not on the claims of private friendship that he (Mr. Walker) came forward to propose Mr. Robert Campbell as a representative of the city of Sydney in the new Parliament of New South Wales. In so important a matter as that which the electors of Sydney had that day met to consider all private friendships or considerations should be put aside, and upon public grounds should the candidate be elected. (Loud cheers.) It was, therefore, with great pleasure that he (Mr. Walker) could make reference to Mr. Campbell's qualifications as a legislator. As a son of the soil, a native of Australia, from his youth upwards, his walk and conversation had been known to all. Placed into political harness he had proved himself to be stanch in the collar, and not a jibber. (Loud cheers.) He came of a good breed, which he would never disgrace. (Renewed cheers.) Mr. Campbell was one of those politicians who believed that the source of political power was derived from the people. He (Mr. Campbell) desired good government; was an advocate for the extension of the suffrage, and also for the introduction of the principle of voting by ballot. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Campbell, whilst he had been always found liberal in respect to the paid allowances in each department of the State, had been foremost in insisting upon the strictest investigation whenever official peculation was suspected. (Hear, hear.) Neither to the right nor to the left had Mr. Campbell swerved. He had never advocated class interests, but had always advocated the high principles of free trade, and had studiously consulted those industrial pursuits in which all classes of the colonists were concerned. (Cheers.) It was to be regretted that Mr. Campbell was absent on this occasion—no one would regret it more than himself. He would, however, his health permitting, be shortly in Sydney, and would, as his friends ardently hoped, find that he was returned as a member for his native city, in his character of the advocate of popular rights, and of civil and religious liberty. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Reid seconded the motion. Upon the love of liberty; upon that sentiment, he believed that the issue of the election wholly depended. Morality was the most momentous part of religion, and to that point he desired to call the attention of the meeting in his seconding the motion of the gentleman who had preceded him. (Considerable uproar interrupted the speaker at this stage.) He then, amidst much confusion, requested the meeting to listen to a few sentences from Mr. Campbell's address to the electors. That gentleman then said—

Entertaining now the same feelings and political opinions which led you to return me as one of your representatives for the city I venture thus early to solicit your suffrages under the New Constitution.

I will not disguise from you that although I shall consider it a high honour to be again returned for this city, yet I feel that such a significant act on your part will be of greater importance in other respects, as it will convey to your fellow-colonists the assurance that those political opinions which united us at the outset of our labours have attained greater strength and consistency—I trust to be re-echoed and adopted by the people throughout the several electoral districts.

For what is the prize which we have in view? Is it not a reform of the present unjust and unequal distribution of the Electoral Districts—the extension of the elective franchise, upon which depends the election of members holding sound political opinions—and the abolition of that nominee element constituting a portion of the legislature—grievances amongst others which you have long complained of, and which you will now have the power to redress?

When our present Council is dissolved, I shall have an opportunity of again addressing you. In the mean time you may rest assured of my unshaken confidence in those political principles that obtained for me your previous support, and which I believe will lead to a victory for them in our future Parliament—the people only being true to themselves and to those who have laboured in their behalf.

The principles so expressed now had been enunciated by Mr. Campbell when five years ago he had solicited the suffrages of the citizens of Sydney. Since that time, within or without the walls of the Legislative Council, he had fearlessly defended the rights of the people. (Loud cheers.) He had to pass through a furnace, and he had triumphantly passed the ordeal. With respect to class distinctions, once the bane of this colony, Mr. Campbell had long been known to all as one who earnestly denounced them. (Prolonged cheers.) In respect to this important point, he (Mr. Reid) would request attention to a passage from the speech recently delivered by the Rev. Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University of Sydney, on the occasion of the public meeting at the Victoria Theatre, with the view of adopting measures for the formation of a nautical school in the port of Sydney, in which passage the same sentiments which had always been expressed by Mr. Campbell were most forcibly set forth by the reverend Professor:—

There are three points in which the 19th century is distinguished from all that has preceded it. In the first place, we may, at least, venture to hope that the old conflict between the various orders of society is fast dying out; from the prince to the peasant all men are at last convinced that there can be no real opposition of interest; that what is best for the poorest and meanest must be the true policy of the richest and most refined. We are all at least convinced that democracy is the true Utopia to which the aims of the constitutional statesman must be directed; that it is at once the duty and the highest privilege of the wealthier class to strain every nerve for the constant elevation of their less fortunate brethren; that the health, the comfort, the moral and intellectual condition of the masses is the only gauge of a country's prosperity, and of the honesty of a Government. And this principle, if properly carried out, will enable us to get rid of the clap-trap fallacies, necessary to less happy times, about the rights of man, the sovereignty of majorities, and so forth. We do not allow that any one has, before God or man, the right to do what he has not the ability to do; and an ignorant and undisciplined rabble can never be fit either to govern themselves, or to choose the best man to govern them. But then we say there ought to be no such rabble; that our countrymen are formed for much higher things,—every man, amongst us, can be fitted to take an intelligent part in all the affairs of the commonwealth; and when there is a man, without his own perverseness or carelessness, not so fitted, the fault and responsibility lie not with him, but with those who might have helped him and did not. Our third distinction is, that we are, I trust, better disposed to recognise nature's nobility. We are practically convinced that aptitude for government, high intellect and principle, is not confined to any one class or station, and we are at last in earnest—impressed with our duty to seek those "golden natures," as a wise man of old called them, who may be lurking by our sides in undeserved obscurity—and to bring them forward to that stage upon which God, who gave them pre-eminent talents, intended them to be displayed.

Having read this extract, Mr. Reid in reference to the applause with which it had been received, would only say, that the sentiments it contained having been fully recognised by Mr. Campbell in his place in Council, it became the electors to consider whether such opinions were right or wrong? (Loud cheers.) Sterling intelligence and integrity had supported those opinions in the Legislative Council, and he (Mr. Reid) therefore seconded the nomination so ably proposed by Mr. Thomas Walker, namely, that Mr. Robert Campbell was a fit and proper person to represent the City of Sydney in the Legislative Assembly. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. G. K. Holden then came forward to address the electors, and was received with general cheering. He said he had the honour and the pleasure of proposing to them the name of Mr. Henry Parkes, their late member, as a fit and proper person to represent them in the ensuing Parliament. (Loud cheers.) He would endeavour not to detain them longer than he could help in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. They were all aware that Mr. Parkes was earnestly desirous of retiring for a time into private life—those who had known him well were perfectly aware that that had been his earnest and sincere desire, but he had at last yielded this desire to the earnest wish of many of his constituents. He was sure the electors would reward him for this act by placing him one of the highest on the poll. (Great cheering.) He did not consider that flattery was necessary to induce them to elect Mr. Parkes. He would not desire him to represent him so to them—(cheers)—or to say that he was a model member, or a pattern of infallibility. He would say this, however, that if there was any man who had been devoted to the wants and requirements of his fellow citizens, that man was Mr. Parkes. (Loud cheers.) All his faults sprung from his great virtue. They arose out of his possessing to excess this great quality. (Uproar.) None of them could accuse him of having done anything that was selfish or sordid. (Cheers.) He would not detain them much longer, but would express his entire concurrence with the leading principles of his life. He had greatly assisted in conferring on them political power, and for the performance of this duty alone he considered he was worthy of their suffrages. (Uproar. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Duffy arrived on the hustings, and directly he was observed three loud cheers were given for him.) He had no fear of a democracy, nor was there any one here to tell them what would arise out of a democracy. (Uproar.) What he meant by democracy was the homage paid to the virtues of a public spirit and the wealth acquired in unison with these qualities. (Uproar.) These might seem to be mere utopian terms. They had only to aim at the target to hope to reach the bull's eye. He considered that men possessing the talents and principles like Mr. Parkes should be chosen if they wished to obtain good government. (Loud cheers.) He had much pleasure in proposing the nomination of Mr. Parkes. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Jacob L. Montefiore said: Gentlemen; He would not forget that it was a very wet day; he imagined therefore that they would like him to be short in what he had to say. (Cheers.) He had only come forward to second the nomination of Mr. Parkes, their old and tried friend. It was true that he had not been a drawing room legislator, but he had done for the people all that could be expected of him. (Loud cheers.) He hoped they would remember his past services, which had been very great; and that they would elect him by a large majority. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. R. Stewart, who was received with cheers and hisses, said he had come forward to propose a gentleman well known to them all (uproar), and whose virtues had ever been before them. His first knowledge of Mr. Wilshire as a public man was when he exerted himself in behalf of thousands of starving men. (Uproar. A voice, "Cut it short.") The first time he spoke to Mr. Wilshire was in behalf of some of those men, and to ask him to sign a petition to the Governor and Council to throw open the public works. That was now twelve or thirteen years ago. Mr. Wilshire had co-operated with him in this work. (A voice, "Cut it short." Uproar.) Those gentlemen who were so anxious for him to shut up had better wait till to-morrow when the poll was shut. Mr. Wilshire had been before them ever since the first year of the City Council, when he was mayor of the city. The whole of his career had been of a character to give them full confidence that his future conduct would be equally honest. (Uproar.) He would ask them, where could a better man be found than Mr. Wilshire? (Loud cries of "Plunkett." A voice, "Cut it short, Stewart.") At all events Mr. Wilshire knew as much of the wants of this community as any man in it. He had passed the whole of his days in this colony, and had been engaged in large establishments. He believed and trusted that to such gentlemen as Mr. Wilshire, practical men, they would have to look for the protection of their liberties, and the protection of their political rights. (Great uproar, a voice "Are you vexed, Stewart.") No man was better able to represent them and to protect their pockets than the man who had been able so successfully to take care of his own. (Cheers.) He had done so, and had never forgotten to relieve any of them whenever he had been called upon to do so. (Great uproar and confusion.) If they had not made so much noise he would have been done long ago. (Continued uproar.) If they thought Mr. Wilshire unworthy, don't vote *for* him. (Hisses and confusion.) He did not wonder at their making a noise when he saw that gentlemen on the hustings were displaying such bad taste in interfering with the speakers, who were advocating the cause of the gentlemen they came here to propose. In conclusion, he begged to propose Mr. Wilshire as a fit and proper person to represent them in the new Parliament. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Martin Guest, who was received with a perfect storm of hisses, groans, and laughter, said he had only to say that he had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Wilshire. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Campbell, who was greeted with loud cheering, said he hoped they would be silent while he said a few words to them. (Cheers.) He regretted much that they were getting such a wetting. To prove to them that he was one of the people, also, he would inform them that he was just as wet as they were. (Loud cheers.) Since he had come before them on the last occasion he was glad to say that they had now an enlargement of their Constitution. (Cheers.) The last time the law allowed few the privilege of voting; now they had a full allowance of voters, and could return four men. A great deal depended on them as to what men they should send in on this occasion. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Put on your hat.") Never mind his hat; he would not put it on unless it was for the purpose of advocating the liberty of the people. He wished to propose a man whom he was sure they would not hesitate to send in as their representative. (Loud and continued cheering.) He assured them that when he looked round this town and saw how the buildings had increased, and how the wealth of its inhabitants had increased, that he hoped and trusted that the liberty of the people had increased also. Let them therefore elect men who would study the liberties of the people, and who would put down—what should he say?—everything that was bad. (Laughter and loud cheers.) Gentlemen, he would not detain them much longer, but would simply propose Mr. Charles Cowper as a fit and proper person to represent this city. (Loud cheers.) All of them who had known him for the last 30 years knew that he had always stood up for the rights and liberties of the people. (Cheers.) He might if he had liked gone the other day and thrown them overboard by accepting a seat in the ministry, and taken a salary. He refused this offer, because he knew that if he accepted it he would have compromised his principles, and would have been of no use to the people. They all knew that there was such a man as Aristides the Just; the Athenians who could find no fault with this man wrote on an oyster-shell that he was too just for them. (Loud cheers.) Let them take care to send in a man who was not too just for them. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Driver, junior, said, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Charles Cowper, he considered he was doing no more than a duty to the country from which he sprung. (Uproar.) As a native of the colony, he claimed their patience to hear what he had to say in favour of the nomination of a gentleman whom he was here to-day to second. Did it not look well to see two natives, one the proposer and the other the seconder? The proposer was an old gentleman whose hair had grown grey in advocating the liberty of his country. He thought it was time for the young men to come forward, for he saw so many native faces around him, and take their privileges into their own hands, and see that they sent into the new Council fit and proper men to represent them. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, he would not detain them any longer, but with these few remarks, he begged to second the nomination of Mr. Charles Cowper. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. Fairfax, who was received with loud cheering, which continued for a considerable time, came forward to propose Mr. Plunkett. Having requested a patient hearing, and explained that his voice was weak, he said that the citizens had had four candidates proposed for their suffrages that afternoon; two of these were Australian born and bred, and two were Englishmen—the one a Birmingham man, and the other a Yorkshireman. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now, he (Mr. Fairfax) came forward to propose a fifth candidate, who was an Irishman, and who, he presumed, was none the worse for that. (Loud cheers.) He was not disposed to say a single word unkindly or ungenerously against the four gentlemen who had already been placed in nomination; but he was disposed to find very great fault with the attempt which was being made to force these four gentlemen on the citizens as their representatives without their consent or approval. (Loud and continued cheering mingled with some expressions of disapproval.) Why, the very heavens were weeping over this coalition! (Cheers and laughter.) The very heavens were weeping to see four opposed to one. Was this state of things, he would ask, English? (No.) Was it Irish? (No.) Was it Scotch? (No.) Was it Australian? (No, and cheers.) If they would bear with him for a few minutes he would give them the history of this coalition. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They all knew Mr. E. J. Hawksley, and Mr. Richard Driver, and Mr. W. R. Piddington. (Hear, hear.) Now, it was arranged that Mr. Hawksley should stand for West Camden, and it was settled that Mr. Driver would go in for the Hamlets. Didn't he go in yesterday? (Laughter and cheers.) Was not Martin Guest a good coachman? (Renewed laughter and cheers.) Then, again, Mr. Piddington was to come forward for the counties of Northumberland and Hunter, and, as a matter of course, be returned. Now, those three gentlemen got together half-a-dozen others of their own kidney, and determined to get up a public meeting, in reference to the election, at the Theatre. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This cluster—not the electors—not the citizens—were to decide who were to be the representatives of the city—were to dictate who the people of Sydney should send to Parliament as their members. He (Mr. Fairfax) would tell those whom he saw before him that this coalition was disgraceful. (Enthusiastic and repeated cheering.) It was disgraceful to Mr. Campbell. (Cheers.) It was disgraceful to Mr. Parkes. (Cheers.) It was disgraceful to Mr. Cowper. (Cheers.) It was disgraceful to Mr. Wilshire. (Cheers, and cries of "Yes" and "No.") He maintained that these several gentlemen should have come forward on their own bottoms; every tub should stand on its own bottom. (Cheers and laughter.) He repeated that he did not wish to say one word unkindly or ungenerously of the four gentlemen who were associated together in this election, but he maintained that the coalition which had been formed was infamous. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Yes" and "No.") He was about to propose—and look how kind even the heavens were to the cause of the candidate whom he was about to propose in nomination (cheers and a laugh); [here the rain had temporarily ceased, and there was for a moment a gleam of sunshine]—he was about to propose a candidate for their suffrages, one who was no stranger to the citizens; a man who was known to them all, even from their youth, for Mr. Plunkett was a young man in the colony when most of those present were boys. (Loud cheers.) They had all watched the career of Mr. Plunkett up to the present moment; and his enemies had never brought a charge against him which would for a moment hold water. (Cheers, and cries of "Not one.") Charges had been brought against him; but they were such as the slightest breath would blow away, like a bit of flimsy paper. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Why, what was Mr. Plunkett? He could tell them that he was the greatest friend of civil and religious liberty which the colony ever knew. No man in the community could hold a candle to him, as a lover of liberty. (Cheers.) Let them look at Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act, by which the people of the colony were equalised in a religious point of view. (Cheers.) Whose Act was that? It was Mr. Plunkett's. (Renewed applause.) Was it nothing, he would ask, to have thus done all that was possible to allay animosities, and to prevent the possibility of ill-feeling in unpleasant differences arising out of religion? Was it nothing to have thus placed all on a level—Protestants, Roman Catholics, Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen? (Enthusiastic cheering.) When four years ago the colonists were banded together for the achievement of that great triumph which was brought about by the Anti-Transportation League, who, among the executive, the ministry of the day, stood up in his place in the Council, and sided with the people in the struggle which they were maintaining? Why, who but Mr. Plunkett? (Cheers.) Would they forgive him (Mr. Fairfax) if for a moment he referred to himself? They had all heard of a Holy Alliance. Now, he had been associated in a public advertisement in what was called "The Holy Alliance" with Mr. Plunkett, with his friend the Rev. Mr. West, and with that venerable man, Archbishop Polding. (Cheers.) He felt that it was an honour to be associated with such gentlemen. Why was this alliance formed? and why did he belong to it? It was because he, as well as those whose names he had mentioned, "loved liberty too." (Loud and long continued cheering.) He (Mr. Fairfax) was a Protestant to the backbone, and, therefore, it was not because Mr. Plunkett was a Roman Catholic that he supported him, but because he was a lover of liberty. In the present instance he put religion out of the question, and he despised the objection which had been urged to Mr. Plunkett on that ground. (Cheers.) Those men who maintained, who put forward such an objection, did not understand liberty; they might prate about liberty, but they did not understand it. (Renewed cheers.) The people of this colony, no matter whence they came, were Australians when they became inhabitants of the Australian territory. By electing Mr. Plunkett, they would not only elect a man who was Irish by birth and sympathies, but one who was an Australian heart and soul. (Cheers.) Mr. Plunkett had been known to them for twenty-five years. His principles and his acts had been approved of during that period, and he would not change now. He had been the champion of equality during that period, and he would not become a bigot now. (Cheers.) He was, he repeated, a true-hearted genuine Irishman, but he was an Australian also. (Renewed cheers.) One word about the New Constitution. It was marvellous, it was astonishing, that the very opinions which had been expressed by Mr. Plunkett in reference to this measure were the very opinions expressed by that great man Gavan Duffy. (Enthusiastic applause, and a voice, "Bring Duffy forward.") Mr. Duffy too, they should bear in mind, had a right to express an opinion on the New Constitution. He had helped to make it, being a member of the House of Commons when it passed through the British House of Commons. Mr. Duffy took a lead among those who lopped off that part of the Bill which was inconsistent, and assisted to make it as perfect as possible. (Cheers.) They had been told that two-thirds of the electors were against the New Constitution in its present form. That assertion was false, and to make use of it was merely an election dodge. (Cheers.) The colonists were not against the Constitution. They would amend it—they would endeavour to make it perfect; but they must have time for that purpose. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The four gentlemen who formed the coalition were seeking to go into Parliament under the New Constitution. Let such of them also as were returned assist the other members in making the best of the measure. But let one member of the coalition be left out. (Cheers.) Let the motto of the electors on the day of the poll be—"Plunkett and the Constitution." He would conclude by proposing, "That Mr. J. H. Plunkett is a fit and proper person to represent the city of Sydney in the New Parliament."

Mr. G. Thornton, who was warmly received, seconded the nomination of Mr. Plunkett. He said he felt that, considering the unfavourable state of the weather, he would best consult the convenience and comfort of those present by simply seconding the nomination. Moreover, Mr. Plunkett's claims were too patent to the electors of Sydney and of the colony generally to need any comments. His (Mr. Plunkett's) talents, his independence, his integrity, were well known and universally appreciated. (Applause.)

The Sheriff then called upon the proposer and seconder of Dr. Duigan.

Mr. John Ellis came forward and said, amid considerable uproar, that he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. Thomas Russell Duigan as a fit and proper person to represent the citizens of Sydney in the new Parliament, where, if elected, he would always be found the poor man's friend.

Mr. John Thomson seconded the nomination of Dr. Duigan.

The Sheriff then requested to know if there was any other candidate to be proposed. No one coming forward, he said that in the absence of Mr. Campbell the senior candidate, Mr. Parkes would address them first.

Mr. Parkes then came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He said if those gentlemen who were associated together to promote the election of himself and those gentlemen who were associated with him had succeeded in carrying out their arrangements he would not have been the first to address them, but the arrangements proposed did not meet the concurrence of Mr. Plunkett's committee. It had been determined that he should be the first candidate to address them, though it appeared to him that the first in the field should have had the priority. So far as he had any interest in this small matter, he was certainly thankful, because the election itself would be over to-morrow, when as far as possible he left behind him on the hustings all personalities and bitterness, and he had no attacks to reply to from other candidates, and he certainly should not go out of his way to make attacks upon them. There was one unfounded and atrocious charge made against him during this election, having reference to his private character, which, before he went into a statement of his opinions, he must advert to. He did not advert to this because he thought it could in any way touch his election, for he believed all the misrepresentation and enmity could not possibly exclude him from the representation of Sydney; but his honour in the tenderest point had been called in question. Whether elected or not—independently of the election—he did not choose to rest under the stigma; he repelled it with scorn. He need not tell them that he alluded to an attempt to represent him as a bad employer of labour. Now considering his history in this country, if he were a cruel, hard-hearted, harsh employer, it was their duty to spurn him from the representation of Sydney. The first ground for this misrepresentation was a prosecution, some years ago, in his office. They must excuse him saying a few words upon this subject, and he would read them a few paragraphs from the trial, and so set himself right with them on this subject for once and for ever. (Cries of "It has nothing to do with the business.") They all, at least most of them, followed some avocation in this colony; for there were very few sufficiently rich to do without being engaged in some kind of business, formerly he himself was following the occupation of shopkeeper in Sydney, but circumstances induced him to embark in an entirely new business, namely, the printing business. He was obviously placed in a disadvantageous position in throwing his fortune into a business with which he was in a great measure unacquainted. He had constantly to claim the indulgence and consideration of his working men in his employment; changes went on on the part of the persons in his employ, the neglect, drunkenness, and various other evils were practised because they knew he was entirely in their power at that time, till at last there was an attempt made to upset and to ruin him by the most unjust and unfair demands. Hence arose the prosecution. He would now read a few passages from the speech made by Mr. Plunkett as Crown Prosecutor, who was now a candidate for the representation of the city, made at the trial.

By the proceeding of the defendants, the prosecutor was left, as they no doubt had intended, almost powerless for the prosecution of the business in which he was engaged; and were it not that he was enabled to avail himself of the services of some young men in his office, who, although compositors, were not employed in that capacity, and who generously assisted in the emergency, it is hardly possible to calculate the injury which he might have suffered. The defendants, Heney, Tijou, Townley, Northwood, Pearson, and Baxter, had entered into an agreement at Melbourne, by which they had bound themselves to serve in the *Empire* Office for three months. It was true that no written agreement existed, but their proceeding was no less illegal on that account, and their case was more peculiarly characterised by ingratitude and dishonesty, inasmuch as their expenses from Melbourne to Sydney had been defrayed by Mr. Parkes.

(A voice and you rewarded them for it—Laughter.)

It would be shown that an application was made by the defendants to Mr. Parkes for an increase in the pay for a certain description of work for the adjustment of which that gentleman referred to his overseer. The overseer informed the defendants that it had been decided some time previously, in the *Herald* Office, that such work could not properly be charged at an extra rate. Subsequently, Mr. Parkes agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of a meeting of the trade, saying he would abide by the decision of such a meeting (loud cheers), but even this did not satisfy the defendants. He (the Attorney-General) would mention that, a short time previous to this, the proprietor of the *Empire* had voluntarily increased the pay of the compositors in the office—a fact which rendered the subsequent proceedings the more ungrateful and unjustifiable. On the day mentioned in the indictment the defendant Cunningham, who acted as spokesman for the others, presented to Mr. Parkes the following resolution:—"Resolved: That it is the unanimous opinion of this Chapel that, according to the recognised principles of the business, and according to the unanimous opinion of the members of the profession in this colony, we are entitled to the demand now made, and that the refusal of payment is tantamount to instant dismissal. We therefore agree to accept it as such, and to discontinue working in this office until such time as our just demand is complied with.—Carried unanimously." On receiving this document, Mr. Parkes asked the defendants severally if it was their intention to leave. Some replied in the affirmative, and others said that they were perfectly satisfied with the office, but they were under the necessity of acting with the general body. This last fact was, in itself, sufficient to show the evil tendencies of such proceedings as the present, and proved at once the act of conspiracy, by which the law had been infringed. In pursuance of the resolution, all the men concerned did leave the office. In the course of the discussion of the matter with the defendants Mr. Parkes had said that he would agree to nothing while such a resolution as that just read remained unretracted. This was only what might be expected. Mr. Parkes had declared himself ready to agree to any arrangement which was reasonable and just, but he would have evinced a most blameable cowardice had he allowed himself to be bullied into any conditions, whether just or unjust.

This was his vindication from the lips of one of the candidates here to-day. And now he would direct their attention for five minutes (and he was sorry to have to detain them on this question, for it was very disagreeable to himself) to the Eurasians. Some short time after the prosecution, the enterprise in which he was engaged was absolutely in danger of being destroyed. He then wrote to India for 24 men, known as Eurasians, born of English fathers and mothers—[illegible] (Groans and hisses.) He must detain them while he set these matters right, for five minutes, and he would then proceed to general matters. These Eurasians were in every respect as free, as intelligent, and stood in every respect upon an equal footing with any other man in the country. (Groans.) To show that this was the case, he might positively state he was paying them £4 a week for their labour; that was sufficient to show that there was a difference between Eurasians and Coolies, who were paid for their labour about a dollar a month. He gave the Eurasians in his employ £4 a week. (A voice, "You've no choice in the matter.") Now to the general subject. As an employer he had always paid the highest wages. He did not send for men for the purpose of running down wages, but he sent for them to do the work he could not get others to do for him. He would now leave this subject, (Cries, "It is time.") let it emanate from where it might, denouncing it as a most atrocious calumny upon his character. He would not allude to the coalition to the "bunch." (Groans and cheers, and cries of "Stand on your own bottom.") A gentleman had addressed them just now, his friend, Mr. Fairfax. He said he would give them the history of the coalition. He (Mr. Parkes) told them that that gentleman knew nothing about it. It was with no intention of accusing Mr. Fairfax of a desire to mislead them that he said that gentleman had put before them a palpable and demonstrable untruth. (Cries of, No, no, and you want the four quarters of the loaf—you won't give us one quarter, groans and confusion.) He told them that that alleged apportioning of candidates to represent them was within his knowledge wholly untrue. (Groans and confusion.) He did not believe Mr. Fairfax intended to mislead them (confusion), but he repeated that he knew that one of the gentlemen whose name Mr. Fairfax had mentioned had nothing at all to do with the matter—he alluded to Mr. Piddington. He knew that that gentleman had been invited to contest the representation of the counties of Northumberland and Hunter, by several gentlemen resident there; for he (Mr. Parkes) communicated that request to Mr. Piddington. But since Mr. Fairfax had thought proper to give them a history of the coalition, he would give them a passage from another history—he would tell them something of the history of the conspiracy against their liberties at the present time. He had no hesitation in saying that the gentleman who stood at that half-way house between the old Government and the new state of things was brought forward in the first instance by those parties who were always found opposed to every popular and onward movement. (No, no, and groans.) He would tell them how it was done. The very men who had brought forward Mr. C. Kemp were the first who brought forward Mr. Plunkett. Having been defeated in their attempt to turn the tide of popular liberty, in the first instance, they looked around to find a man who could fight their battles more successfully, and the one they fixed upon was Mr. Plunkett, because Mr. Plunkett, they knew, would carry a certain class to oppose popular measures. (Cries of "He is a gentleman," and cheers.) They, like the dog in the manger—finding they could not elect one of themselves, looked about for the next best thing they could do—the next best plan to adopt—to frustrate the returning of the men of the people. (No, no.) This was the clear history of the candidature of Mr. Plunkett. (No, no, and confusion.) He should now leave this subject, and go to that which was of more importance to them and to himself, namely, his principles, if elected. After to-morrow night, all those conflicting feelings would doubtlessly be at an end, and the question would be as to how those men who might be elected their representatives would carry out the principles which they had professed they would do for their interests, and for the promotion of public liberty. Now, he was aware that he had not been very long before the people of Sydney. (Cries of "Shut up," and "Thomas shall make a coffin for you.") During the short time he had moved in public affairs he had never refrained from expressing clearly and intelligibly his opinions upon every measure of importance. He had been most active seven or eight years ago in endeavouring to get an extension of the franchise, and from that period there had been no measure of importance to the community at large upon which he had not fearlessly and undisguisedly expressed his opinion. (Cheers.) Although, perhaps, the youngest man in public life before them, he had given as many opportunities as any of the candidates from always expressing his opinion and of judging of his fitness as their representative. So far as

a comparison could exist between his opinions and the opinions held by numbers of parties in England, the term Radical-Reformer indicated most correctly his opinions. He would mention that the basis and superstructure of Government should consist in the extension of the blessings of education, so that no darkness might be allowed to exist in the minds of the public; for as the foundation was made solid so would be the superstructure. These opinions he had entertained for thirteen years, silently, and for seven years publicly; he had entertained them consistently, and still did so, and if they elected him this day, they did it with their eyes open, and they might be sure he would use all the ability,—all the energy with which God had endued him, to carry out those principles. He repeated what he had expressed before, that the new Parliament at present was of more importance to the country than any future Parliament would be until the day came when they got entire freedom from the mother country. He believed that no measures could be of such great importance to the colony as those the new Parliament would have to consider. They were on the eve of the election, and they would therefore excuse him for impressing upon them the necessity of looking as calmly as they could during this period of excitement at the claims of himself and the other candidates before them,—to throw aside to the winds of heaven all considerations of class, creed, or country, and elect the men whom they believed were most worthy of their confidence, and who were most capable of defending their liberties and promoting the general interests of the country. The first question that would come before the new Parliament would be the reform of the new Constitution, and here he took broad exception to the interpretation placed by Mr. Fairfax on the speech of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy; he said the speech admitted of no such interpretation as that placed by Mr. Fairfax upon it. (Cries of, It does! and Mr. Fairfax produced the report of Mr. Duffy's speech, and requested Mr. Parkes to read it aloud in order that the assemblage might judge for themselves, which he declined to do, stating that he Mr. F. could read it himself.) Mr. Parkes continued: he was very glad that Mr. Duffy was on the hustings that he could bear *witness* if he (Mr. Parkes) was telling the truth. Mr. Fairfax had brought forward Mr. Duffy's words in print; he (Mr. Parkes) had a higher authority to go upon when the Constitution Bill was before the House of Commons. (Cries of, Time, cheers, groans, and confusion.) When that Bill was before the House of Parliament, Mr. Duffy then expressed his sentiments as decidedly against the nominee Upper House. He went so far as to say this, that, unless the bill were modified considerably, it would seriously weaken those bonds which bound this country to the fatherland. Was not that the view taken by the bunch? Was not that what they had advocated? No one was more sorry than himself that this gentleman's name had been improperly mentioned. (Ironical cheers and cries of "Improperly?") But since it had been mentioned, he would now state that since the speech to which he referred he had the authority of Mr. Duffy on those hustings to state that he was with them (the bunch). He would now now go back to what he was saying with reference to the Constitution. He had always concurred, and still did concur, in the truth of the position in which Mr. Duffy placed the question of the two-thirds clause,—that it was in the power of the representatives of the people to exchange it by means of a simple majority; but yet they must take care that they elected a majority of persons who would have the patriotism, who would have the courage, who would have the honesty to avail themselves of the privileges afforded them by Parliament, and expunge this hateful blot from the face of the Constitution at once and for ever. Was the gentleman who had concurred in the introduction of the clause the right person to choose to expunge it. He believed that the question of the representation of the country would also come before the new Parliament, unavoidably, in the first or second session, and he would ask who were the men most likely to carry it out equitably and justly? (Almost universal cries of Mr. Plunkett.) Who were the men who had always consistently advocated it, or those who in 1851 unanimously advocated the present system? No later back than 1851, just five years ago, it was proposed in the Legislature that Sydney should have an increased number of representatives. Mr. Plunkett then voted against four. (Loud and continued cries of "He voted for six," followed by cheers.) Let them mark also the occasion upon which that vote was given, it was when a bill was before the Legislative Council to consolidate the representation of the country, it was then when it was sought to establish a system of representation to endure for half a century, and Mr. Plunkett could not deny that he then voted against four members. (Cries of "He voted for six—Who abolished the Corporation, and swindled the city of £100,000?") The only question he would ask—who was most likely to equalise the representation?—(Cries of "Mr. Plunkett)—those who had always advocated it, or those who had changed their opinions within the last five years. He now came to the question of the Upper House. They were aware that he had always raised his voice in opposition to the nominee Upper House; time after time had his opposition went forth against the construction of the Upper House on the principle of nomination by the Crown. They knew if they had paid any attention to what was going on at that time they must know that Mr. Plunket had deliberately, that he had cleverly, and that he had strenuously, with all his power, with all his official influence, with all the talent he possessed, addressed the House in favour of nomineeism. No doubt Mr. Plunkett was conscientious in what he did, so were those who opposed him. The question now was whether they would maintain the firm opinions they had held formerly, or elect a gentleman who had strenuously opposed their wishes; at all events if he were elected he should continue steadily to endeavour to carry out a measure for the reform of the constitution of this country. He must detain them a short time, while he adverted to a change in the country which must take place on the assembling of the New Parliament. Firstly, as to the question of the land. Now he disclaimed altogether the idea that he was an enemy to the pastoral interests. He would allow the squatters to occupy the wild land of the country on the most favourable terms; still he would not allow them for a moment to stand in the way of the progress of population and the ultimate settlement of the country. He should support at all times certain measures which should provide for the protection of the pastoral interests; but, at the same time, he would do all that was possible to encourage and stimulate agricultural pursuits and for the population of the country. He should do all in his power to bring about a better administration on the gold fields; and he appealed to his votes and all his acts with reference to this subject to show how he had always acted to secure an amendment of the crude law by which those gold fields were governed. They would recollect that the miners of the Turon were driven almost to a state of desperation, that there was a danger of bloodshed; that the military had to be sent up, owing to the crude and ill judged management of those gold fields; and from the time of his election as a member of Council no session had passed without his protesting against those wicked clauses of acts which pressed upon the mining population. He believed nothing but population could ever develop the mining resources of the country; and if means were taken to populate the gold fields, he believed they would prove more prolific than the mines of Victoria—that population could only be secured by an inducement being offered. In the first instance this might be afforded by the discovery of some rich spot, but unless this great natural inducement offered, it was necessary that the laws of the country should be so framed, that facilities should be afforded for this great enterprise. He should not confine his labours to the gold mines of this country, for he believed there were many other branches of mining which might be pursued, such as existed in no other country under the sun; but owing to the wilful neglect on the part of the Government, there had been no development of mining enterprise. Another question of importance with respect to the population of the country was that of education, he might say without affectation—without any parade of the circumstances of his life, that he had felt the want of education too directly and too painfully, not to use his best endeavours to promote the education, upon a most comprehensive and catholic basis. It had been said that no land could be great or powerful that did not possess patriotic, enlightened, noble-hearted men—the only way to secure this was to educate the people. (Cries of time.) He did not know that there was any other question of importance to which he had not alluded, and he would therefore conclude with one or two sentences. He believed that no power, no combination of effort upon the part of his opponents could keep him out of the representation of Sydney. (Cries of "Don't be too sure; you will see to-morrow.") He did not know, of course; but he believed, moreover, that if he had sat at home during this election and never addressed them he would have been returned. He might possibly be deceived in this. (Cries of "You are.") This was only his opinion, and the result to-morrow might be that he might be left out entirely, and never enter the Legislative Assembly as their representative. If such did happen to be the case he should at once look around for some other channel into which to direct his energies. He could assure them that whether he was their representative or not, he should endeavour to serve his country in such a manner that his name and his character should be remembered and respected in it long after he had died. Mr. Parkes resumed his seat amidst mingled cheers and groans.

Mr. Wilshire next came forward to address the assembly, and was received with loud cheers. He did not wish, he said, to occupy their attention more than a few minutes, for he was satisfied that they would be grateful to him for not keeping them in the rain. It was indeed unnecessary for him to say anything upon the questions of the day, as he had already discussed them, and stated his views upon them in the various speeches he had made at the different ward meetings, and, therefore, anything he could now say would be but a mere repetition of the same subjects and views. He thought there was no occasion to go over the same ground again, particularly as his principles and his political conduct were for a long time known to the public. He trusted that at least they would judge him upon his own merits, and if he was deserving of their support, they would give him their suffrages to-morrow at the poll. If he did not flatter himself that he was deserving of their support he would not be there before them to ask it. He would not detain them longer, but briefly thank them for the kind reception they had always given since he offered himself as a candidate for the City in the New Parliament. He hoped that when he again appeared before them it would be to return thanks for his election. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Cowper, the next candidate to address them in the order laid down, on coming forward was greeted with loud cheers. He said, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, he would solicit their attention for a little time, and he hoped they would be able to stand a little wet. He trusted therefore, although he would not be altogether so brief as Mr. Wilshire, they would listen to him with patience and with temper, and there was no fear but he would succeed in preserving his own temper. It had been truly stated, and he hoped they would bear the remark in mind, that the present election was one of the deepest importance to the best interests of the country, and he therefore would entreat them to weigh well the grounds upon which they would record their votes to-morrow. (Cheers.) And if they did so, there would be very little doubt as to the result. There was a subject which perhaps had not been sufficiently alluded to or explained during the present contest, and to which he would now call their attention. The present opportunity was one which ought to be made use of—not for the purpose of indulging in personalities, or personal attacks which could only lead to ebullitions of temper which might be deplored—but to review the important questions of the day. They ought, he thought, be as communicative as possible with reference to the principles which were to guide them hereafter. This was the seventh time he had appeared before the constituencies of the country during the thirteen years he had taken an active part in the public affairs of the country, and during these thirteen years, with but slight interruptions, he had held a seat in the councils of his country; and he could now fearlessly appeal to them and ask them whether he had not at all times fulfilled the duties that had devolved upon him in the high position he had filled; he could also fearlessly appeal to them whether or not he had performed those duties with an amount of assiduity and industry equal to any other member in the Legislative Council. Then came the question whether he had performed those services to their advantage or not; in answer to which he thought he might fearlessly appeal to his votes, which he trusted they would analyse, and according to those votes as they stood upon record, he would ask them to give their verdict, and by a verdict so come to he would abide. Before he touched upon the more general question before him, he would say one word with reference to what had been said about the coalition. He had at first no intention whatever to allude to the subject, but after Mr. Fairfax had the hardihood to call his conduct, with that of the gentlemen with whom he was associated in the present election, he must repel the charge that had been brought against him as having acted disgracefully in the course he had adopted in coming before them as a candidate for their suffrages. He could assure them that he felt justified in looking back with pleasure to the part he had acted in the matter. He believed that the citizens of Sydney adopted a correct principle when they selected a certain number of gentlemen to represent them; and the committee of the whole body of the people that had undertaken the duty of bringing them forward, had acted throughout the whole affair voluntarily. He conceived that when a body of gentlemen undertook voluntarily to perform a public duty, they deserved the thanks of the community, rather than its blame or censure. (Cheers.) It was perfectly open from the very first, for any other body of men to select other four candidates, and it was free to all to obtain, if possible, the votes of the citizens for the persons of their own selection. It was also open for the electors to vote for any one of the four if they thought proper, or to vote against all if they were so inclined. He would say a word or two with reference to the speech delivered last evening by Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy. Having read that speech, it did not appear to him to bear the construction that had been put upon it by some that were adverse to the bunch. No doubt Mr. Duffy had described the Constitution as an enlightened liberal constitution, and unquestionably they had a right to be pleased with it, at the same time, that they should endeavour to improve it and make it as perfect as they could. They had now to lay down the basis of a Government that was to rule the country in future. Within, perhaps, two or three years—within a few sessions, the questions would have to be discussed, how were they to be governed in the time to come. They would have to settle the question whether they would be governed by a Constitution unsatisfactory, and based upon principles unsatisfactory to a large majority of the community—or whether that Constitution was to be amended, and how. It appeared to him that was an important question which could alone be decided by a Government founded upon principles satisfactory to the whole body of the people. The land question was one which perhaps more than any other was surrounded with difficulties, and was that a question that could be justly settled by a Constitution, which provided for a nominated Upper House. (Cheers.) He had great doubts upon the question. They ought to ask themselves whether or not they would allow that and many other important questions to be mixed up with the minor practical business of a Legislative Assembly. He did not see how the necessary amendments to the new Constitution could be postponed, as some seemed to think they could. There were many other important questions that would require the immediate attention of the new Parliament—one there was to which very little attention had been hitherto paid, a question of the greatest importance to all. He alluded to the question of postal communication between this and the mother country. (Cheers.) He would be prepared, whenever that question came before the Legislative Assembly—should he have the honor of a seat in that body—to give liberal encouragement to any plan that would ensure such a boon to the country. With reference to the question of railways, he desired to see the interior of the country opened out, and a system of railways established, the cost of which would not weigh excessively heavy upon the country. The benefit of a railway on a large scale might be calculated by the small specimen they had before them on the Parramatta Railway—a benefit very large, indeed, in proportion to the amount that had been expended upon it. He quite agreed with what had been said by Mr. Parkes in reference to the subject of education. Let education be extended—let *knowledge* be disseminated—and let the means of improvement be multiplied. (Cheers.) But in order to do this, much labour was necessary, for the question was a difficult one. (Hear, hear.) The position of the teachers of youth should be improved. They should be placed in a better position. It was necessary therefore that the resources of the colony should be husbanded and the system of taxation revised, for to accomplish these objects large sums of money would be required. (A voice: Who taxed the tea?) He (Mr. Cowper) did not vote for that tax. (A voice: What about the Scab Act?) He (Mr. Cowper) opposed the measure as a piece of class legislation, which ought never to have passed the Legislature of the country. But he would urge the electors to bear in mind that the gentlemen sent into the legislature would also have other questions of great importance to deal with. They would have the reform of the administrative department of the Government, and he trusted they would carry all their reforms into operation with a vigorous hand (hear, hear); and that they would not forget to act considerately as well as justly to those servants of the public whose fate would be placed in their hands. (Hear, hear.) An impression generally prevailed to the effect that the Government departments were inefficient—that they were crowded with persons who did not properly discharge the duties entrusted to them, and no doubt that impression was entertained by his Excellency the Governor-General when he first assumed the reins of Government in this colony. This matter would require serious attention. The question would arise how so great a reform could be carried out at once—a wide question which would require firm and considerate men to deal with it properly. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt there were many present, looking anxiously to the way in which those departments would be conducted. (Hear, hear.) In the matter of prison discipline, nothing had been done worthy of the name of reform. Nothing like prison discipline had yet been introduced into the colony. Was not that a matter worthy the consideration of the enlightened statesman? (Laughter and cheers.) Then, again, with regard to the dealing with lunatics. During the last session of the Legislative Council, it was shown by an elaborate report that in this respect our Government had not performed those duties incumbent upon it. (A voice: "Get a cell there for Henry," and laughter.) Not only was he prepared to say that all those subjects would meet with due consideration from him in future, but also that he had made it his duty to give as much attention to the subject in times past as he could—(cheers)—and while never forgetting the most important duties of watching the expenditure of the public money by the Government, and looking after the effectual performance of the duties devolving upon the Government, he had never abstained from carrying his services into other branches of legislation, and devoting those talents with which he had been favoured to the performance of the duties devolving upon him, to the best of his ability. (Cheers.) When the New Constitution Bill came under the consideration of the House, finding that the temper of the Council was not such as to give consideration to the petitions presented against it, after having been a party in committee to a great many of the clauses it contained, he felt it to be his duty to vote in general opposition against the second reading of the bill as a whole. It appeared to him that some parts of the bill might be yet materially amended so as to give greater satisfaction to the country and work more equitably to all classes. (Hear, hear.) Among other parts of the bill he objected most strenuously to the arrangement in reference to the electoral districts, and representation. (Cheers.) Would it be believed that the city of Sydney, with its population of about 50,000, returned only four members, while the county of Durham, which he formerly represented in the Legislative Council, with a population of about 10,000, would return three members. (Hear, hear.) But the discrepancy would be apparent also by a comparison of the city of Sydney with the squatting districts, returning 12 members for about 30,000 people. (Hear, hear.) This inequality ought to be remedied, if not at once, at all events to a certain extent immediately. (Cheers.) It was quite extraordinary to find how many persons who raised the opposition to any alteration of the representation in 1853, were now in favour of what they objected to before. As it did not rain now, perhaps he might be excused if he spoke at greater length. (A voice from a dripping gentleman—You cannot tell how soon it may, and laughter.) He would ask them to consider what might be done in a short period of time if they could get the Government in satisfactory working order—carrying out extensive and practical reforms, and dealing with those great questions involving the moral, social, and political advantages of the community. They might carry on the business of Government in a manner which would ensure an advancement to this colony, such as no country in the world has ever experienced. No doubt the prosperity of this country had been great, notwithstanding the disadvantages of its legislature; but what might we not expect in future with the power we should have of dealing with all great questions on the spot? Hitherto the Colonial Office had to do with almost everything. Even the incorporation of a railway company could not be proceeded with without reference to the Secretary of State, and he might remark that the Act for incorporating the Sydney Railway Company was detained two or three years in its passage from the legislature in this colony, until its arrival from the home Government. We had that great improvement standing still for years, while the subject was referred to the Colonial Office. (A voice: You had an easy office that time, and laughter.) Mr. Duffy had shown how ill the affairs of the colony had been managed hitherto, and it was impossible to hear the description without feeling the boon conferred in the new Constitution, which enabled us to deal with our own affairs. Whether His Excellency the Governor-General would deal with the instructions he had received in the way suggested was a doubtful matter. Whether he did so or not a great deal remained to be accomplished. He had no attack to answer, because none had been made. It had been said, however, that he (Mr. Cowper) was mainly instrumental in abolishing the City Corporation. He would here remark that it was petitioned for by a large number of the citizens themselves (Hear, hear.) The Government felt so little confidence in the Corporation that they would grant no funds to carry on the improvements of the city, nor would they consent to its amendment. They gave their opposition to the bill that he (Mr. Cowper) brought forward proposing an amendment in the corporation. Mr. Lowe recommended its abolition, and other members of the city spoke unfavourably of its working; and after all this had been done by their own city members, he (Mr. Cowper) brought forward a motion for the appointment of a select committee to take the matter into consideration. The committee reported in favour of emendation, but the Government of the day opposed it, and afterwards endeavoured to continue the corporation, and to give all its favour and means to a body of Commissioners to be established while the city corporation was yet in abeyance. He (Mr. Cowper) then stepped in and said if the Government were determined not to amend the corporation, or to give it funds, and if the citizens petitioned for its abolition, the experiment ought to be made, in order to see if any other body would perform the duties in a better way. They had taken the experiment, and he apprehended that there were but few people who would condemn the course taken under the circumstances, however desirable municipal institutions might now be. The question of the city corporation, however, was merely a small part of a general question. We ought to have municipal institutions all over the country. (Hear, hear.) But those bodies would never work well if not brought into existence and started at the expense of the general revenue. That would be an enlightened measure, and one which he had no doubt the Government would take into consideration. But even the establishing of municipal institutions by Acts of the Legislature, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to set them going would be unavailing unless public spirited individuals could be found throughout the different places of the colony to work these bodies. While plenty of people were found complaining that they had not their roads and other matters, but few would be found to undertake the responsible duties of the management of these municipalities. As yet they had been a dead letter throughout the colony, but he believed the time had now arrived when they would be valued. He thought the whole of the thickly peopled districts should have their municipal Governments—Maitland, Parramatta, Windsor, and other places ought to be incorporated. They should be induced to look after their own affairs, and to make their own good roads. (A voice "good roads for the squatter.") No—good roads for the public in general. He hoped too a system would soon be adopted for opening up the lands of the country. This could be done, for if the Government required any reserves for the social progress of the country they had the power of making those reserves by virtue of a special clause in the land orders. (Cheers.) Those land orders were only to continue in force until the Legislature should make other provisions. If the electors thought, judging from the manner in which he had hitherto performed his duties in the Legislative Council, that they would be justified in entrusting him again with the responsible office of representative of the people, he trusted that they would to-morrow place him in the position among the candidates, as the sheriff had determined he should address the electors to day. He was willing to have spoken before Mr. Plunkett, but the sheriff had arranged that he should take precedence of him, and that would be his proper position to-morrow. (Uproar and a voice, "Everything goes contrary in this colony—omega first," laughter.) You see the sheriff wishes the bunch to go all together, and he hoped he would have the gratification at three o'clock to-morrow of seeing the bunch elected members. (Great uproar.) Before he sat down he wished to say a word or two in favour of his absent friend, Mr. Campbell. (Hear, hear, and be short.) It was not his (Mr. C.'s) fault that he was absent, for he determined if possible to be present at the nomination, but the Governor had brought on the elections much earlier than any one expected. Mr. James Macarthur was absent, Mr. Flood was absent, and Mr. Morris was absent as well as Mr. Campbell. He believed Mr. Campbell would be here on the ground to-morrow, and he hoped they would not neglect his interests. (Let him speak for himself, &c.) He had been, as he (Mr. Cowper) could bear witness, a faithful and honest representative—one that always did his duty in the Council. That he should be absent now was not of so much consequence as that he should be absent from his place when the Council was sitting. Mr. Campbell had postponed his private business until the business of the session had concluded. (Cheers.) He hoped, although Mr. Campbell was not present, that the electors would not forget the great service he had rendered them in the legislature. And not the least of his services was rendered in connection with a subject alluded to by Mr. Fairfax, the anti-transportation question. (Cheers.) He hoped, though now absent, the electors would to morrow put Mr. Campbell with the four members, and they would never have cause to regret having done so.

Mr. Cowper then retired, but was brought forward again to answer any question which might be put to him, but he again retired amid cries of "question," "no question," and loud calls for Mr. Plunkett. Mr. E. M'Encroe attempted to put a question, but the temper of the assembly was evidently adverse to the delay, and Mr. Plunkett was introduced.

Mr. Plunkett, on presenting himself before the electors was greeted with loud applause from all parts of the assembly. When the cheers had nearly subsided he said, "Hear me for my cause, and be silent that ye may the better hear." (Loud cheers.) Although this was the first time he had appeared on a public hustings, as a candidate for the suffrages of the people, it was not the first time he had appeared on the public stage of the colony. (Hear, hear, and a quarrel among two or three of the auditors). He had never omitted an opportunity at the ward meetings he had attended throughout the city, of asking his friends for their own sakes, for his sake, and for the sake of the cause in which they were embarked, to preserve peace and good order. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He hoped a good example would now be set. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was observing that he never before appeared at the hustings, although he had appeared before the public in so many different ways. (Cheers.) He had been before the people of this colony so frequently and so prominently that he must look upon himself,—and many he saw around him would look upon him as one of the oldest stagers in the colony. (Loud cheers.) He had not to go back to five years' service, or even to ten years' service, or service for eleven years, which was the utmost extent to which any of his opponents could allude, but he could point back to nearly a quarter of a century. (Loud cheers.) He had been invested with the functions of a grand jury for upwards of twenty years,—he had held that invidious office of public prosecutor of the colony, and although he had not the vanity to suppose that he had not made some mistakes in the course of so long a public duty, a duty too of such a character, he did ask credit for discharging those duties with honesty and integrity. (Loud cheers.) In addition to his own approving conscience, it was satisfactory to know that at any rate very few mistakes of his had been discovered. (Cheers.) He had also appeared in the capacity of a legislator, and those who knew both his public and private character best, were aware that he had never concealed his public sentiments. From the time of his arrival in the colony until now he had maintained the same principles without any change; he had maintained those principles too at a time when it was not the fashion as now (although no one rejoiced more than he did in the change) to give expression to liberal sentiments. (Cheers.) He had, however, always given expression to such sentiments. He never hid himself under a bushel. (Loud cheers.) He had nothing that he was afraid of to conceal. (Hear, hear.) His opinions had always been in favour of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.) It was well known that when he was in a close Council of the colony for many years, in the time of Sir Richard Bourke, when that great, good, and liberal Governor was there bearded by a clique in his own counsel, he (Mr. Plunkett) was the only officer in the Council who went thoroughly and heartily with him in establishing the standard of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.) He not only went with him in basing the Church Act, which was the Magna Charta of religious liberty in this colony, but his hand drew up that Act. (Prolonged cheering.) The only difference between the act as first printed, and the act in the shape in which it was subsequently passed was this: he (Mr. Plunkett) drew it up so that Jews and all others might come within its scope. (Continued cheering.) In passing the Council, however, it met with a most determined opposition, and it was *fettered* in its operation by a restriction, bringing within its scope the only members of the Christian communions that happened to be in the colony at the time. From those, therefore, who were of opinion the religious equality was a blessing, he did expect a vote. (Hear, hear.) He believed formerly that religious equality ought to be at the basis of Government. (Cheers.) It was the only way our sectarian differences could merge into patriotism and national sentiment. (Cheers.) It was thus all differences we respectively and conscientiously adhered to might be refined from party prejudice towards others who differed from us. (Cheers.) This was the spirit which always actuated his conduct in public as well as in private life, and it was the spirit he would adhere to for the future. (Loud cries of bravo.) There was nothing for which he was more anxious to go into the Council than that such a state of things should be preserved in this colony. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding the liberal professions of some of the candidates now before constituencies, and from those who were known not always to have professed liberal opinions, he would watch them as a cat watches a mouse. (Laughter, and three cheers for Mr. Plunkett.) He had always been actuated by a spirit of equality, and had endeavoured to carry out the principles of the Church Act bona fide, and in proof of his impartiality he would call as his witnesses the Wesleyans, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians of Scotland. (Cheers.) When they wanted their different branch Acts emanating from the Church Act, his services were at their disposal. (Hear, hear.) When they wanted their respective Marriage Acts he was the person who always performed the service required, and he would ask them whether he was not always a ready and willing servant and assistant of theirs (Loud cries of "Yes, yes.") He would refer particularly to the Presbyterians of Scotland, who wanted his assistance more than the other denominations in the year 1838. Some of the ministers of the Church of Scotland from conscientious motives, were not willing to submit to the Presbytery as established, and they were therefore precluded from the benefits of the Church Act because they did not come within its scope. But even Sir George Gipps, whose character for liberality was sufficiently known and recorded in the history of the country, was opposed to any change in their favour, and in the old Council *no one* could introduce any measure without the consent of the Governor. He (Mr. Plunkett) obtained the Governor's reluctant consent to do what he conceived justice to the precluded. (Loud cheers.) He had sufficient influence in the Council, and carried the measure in their favour. (Cheers.) And in the following year, 1839, he moved for a committee, of which he himself was chairman, which worked out the business and brought it to a satisfactory termination (Loud cheers.) So much for the part he had taken in establishing the religious liberty of the colony. (Cheers.) He could triumphantly appeal to his past life for proof that he had ever been the friend and champion of civil and religious liberty. At a time when free institutions were considered inconsistent or incompatible with the penal condition of the colony, he was one of the first to advocate their concession, and he was happy to say that the assistance which he then rendered had been largely instrumental in procuring for the colony that large measure of freedom which it now enjoyed. (Loud cheers.) In battling for their rights in the old Council, he enjoyed the peculiar distinction of being almost always alone, or next to it. This was particularly the case when he first sought to obtain for the colony the glorious privilege of trial by jury. (Cheers.) He was opposed by nearly the whole of the members, and as he found it was impossible to carry his motion as the Council was then constituted, he made use of his office, and by virtue of the influence thus secured to him, he succeeded in obtaining for the colony trial by jury as it was in England, and abolishing what was called the military jury. (Cheers.) This, he thought, was one convincing proof of the service he had rendered in the cause of freedom. Then, again, with regard to the part he had taken in behalf of representative institutions; he believed the first measure of this kind was the act which he succeeded in passing in 1837 for the regulation of markets in the several towns of the colony. The object of this Act was to enable the inhabitants of every town to elect certain Commissioners who should have the entire management of all matters concerning the markets. (Cheers.) This was the first time that any law was introduced into the colony embodying the elective principle. (Cheers.) The next matter to which he referred was the Act conferring the first representative legislature on the colony. In that Act the Secretary of State, considering no doubt the recent penal position of the colony sought to clog the franchise with certain conditions as to class, &c., which, if brought into operation, would have tended greatly to restrict the free and independent use of that most important constitutional privilege. (Cheers.) Feeling this to be the case he deemed it to be his duty to oppose most strenuously the conditions proposed; and when he found that all argument and reason was unavailing he directed the attention of the Secretary of State to the Market Commissioners' Act above alluded to, wherein he pointed out that the elective principle had already been introduced into the country untrammelled by any such conditions as those objected to. (Cheers.) It was in this way that he succeeded in securing for the colony a constitution, the franchise of which was not encumbered by any conditions beyond the ordinary ones of residence, &c. (Cheers.) He would ask them then, was he not right when he claimed some credit for the part he had taken in the cause of civil and religious liberty. (Immense cheering, which lasted about a minute.) Was he not telling them the plain truth, when he told them that no man had done more towards planting the tree of liberty in the colony than he had. (Continued cheers.) When they looked back at the peculiar state of the colony, when the small act relating to Market Commissioners was passed, and when they compared the limited share of freedom which the colony enjoyed up to the year 1842; he would ask them whether any country had ever taken such gigantic strides in the progress of civil and religious freedom as this colony had. (Cheers.) In all these matters he was proud to say that his course, although a laborious one, had been a distinguished and successful one. (Cheers.) He now came to the much abused Constitution, to which Mr. Parkes had devoted so much attention, and which appeared to be in the mouth of every one, as a thing only worthy of abuse. Even his friend Mr. Cowper was carried away with the same prejudice. He would give it no trial whatever. (A voice—He does not understand it.) He would not even extend to it that privilege which was afforded to the worst of criminals, and which was one of the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty, namely, trial by jury. (Laughter and cheers.) But they must bear in mind that, although, perhaps, defective in some respects, it yet conferred on the colony the largest amount of freedom ever yet enjoyed by any colony under the sun. It was the means of obliterating, for instance, the most objectionable feature in the old Constitution—the reservation of the schedules—a principle which he had always regarded as subversive of constitutional liberty, and which he had for years past most strenuously opposed. (Cheers.) By the new measure the schedules had been cast to the winds and he thanked God for it, as he believed that nothing had contributed more to the unsatisfactory working of the old Act than this very principle. And then with regard to the right of voting he would ask them in what colony or in what country they would find so extensive a franchise as the one which they were now called upon to exercise. (Cheers.) It was even more liberal and extensive than the one recently conferred on the sister colony. In Victoria he found that lodgers and several other classes qualified in the new Constitution of this colony were entirely excluded from the use of the franchise. (Cheers.) Now he was proud to state that he was one of those who, while the bill was being passed through the House, took an active part in advocating and voting for the extended franchise. He did so on the doctrine that the broader the base the more substantial and permanent must be the superstructure. (Loud cheers.) They should remember, moreover, that this measure gave them entire self-government—a doctrine which he had always maintained ever since he knew what civil and religious liberty meant. (Cheers.) He hoped they would henceforth have full power to manage or mismanage their own affairs, according to their own discretion, and he entirely agreed with Mr. Parkes and those who preceded him that the concession of this principle by the home Government would devolve upon their local Parliament—on most important duty, for the discharge of which it was necessary they should return the very best men. (Loud cheers.) It behoved them, therefore, in this contest to consider well the claims of the candidates, for whom they were about to vote. They might depend upon it that the advantages to be derived from the new form of government would depend in a great measure on the kind of men they returned in the course of this election. (Cheers.) When they remembered also that the new Constitution was not a Government measure, but the emanation of Mr. Wentworth's brain, who was certainly the greatest statesman Australia had ever produced—who was the first man in this colony to battle for the liberties of the people—who enjoyed the distinguished honour of having first raised in this distant land the lion spirit of British freedom, and who had nobly sustained it throughout his long career, for if he had not done so they would now most probably have been without that measure of freedom which they possessed. Could it be wondered at that such a man's theory of a constitution should be adopted in preference to that of others. (Loud cheers.) For his own part he thought it was impossible the task of framing a constitution for the colony in more able or more natural hands than those of Mr. Wentworth, who was not only a native of the soil, but the originator and most influential supporter of nearly every measure of freedom the colony had ever enjoyed. (Cheers.) The great point of dispute in the New Constitution, both now, and at the time of its passage through the Legislature, was the construction of the Upper House. Those who opposed Mr. Wentworth's plan, did so on the ground that the Upper House should be constructed on the elective principle, which they urged was the opinion of a large majority of the colonists. They expressed their willingness to leave the matter to be determined by the petitions which were about to be sent in to the Legislature. But what was the result? Why the total amount of signatures attached to the petitions laid on the table of the House in opposition to Mr. Wentworth's proposal did not exceed 5000, out of a population numbering something like 250,000. (Loud cheers.) Could that, he asked be considered as an evidence that public opinion generally was opposed to the nominated Upper House. (Cries of "no," and cheers.) He remembered in particular that about this time some of the opponents of the bill in the House advocated very strongly the expediency of an adjournment in order to give sufficient time for the expression of public opinion, alleging that the table would literally groan with petitions. The time asked was only a month, but Mr. Wentworth, in order to show that he rather courted than wished to avoid public opinion consented to an adjournment for three months. (Cheers.) The Council accordingly adjourned, and at the end of the three months only one petition was sent in containing 500 signatures, of which he was credibly informed a large proportion were those of women and children. (Laughter and cheers.) Such being the case, would it not be a palpable absurdity to imagine for one moment that such an expression of opinion indicated the will of the country. (Cheers.) He maintained, therefore, that the Legislature were perfectly justified in accepting the proposition for a nominated Upper Chamber in the absence of anything better. It was this reason which induced him to give it his support, although all his feelings and sympathies were then as they are now, in favour of the elective principle. (Applause.) When he saw that no plan involving this principle was likely to be brought forward, he thought the wisest course to pursue was to vote for this species of nomination, which, after all, would amount to an indirect election, inasmuch as the Upper House would be constituted by a ministry consisting exclusively of the people's representatives. (Loud cheers.) In adopting this course it would be seen that he had done so as a matter of necessity, and not of choice, for, as he said before, had there been any reasonable plan proposed, embodying the elective principle, he should have been only too glad to support it. But such was not the case. Let them look at the proceedings of all the public meetings held on the subject—let them read, as he had done, the speeches delivered at those meetings, and say whether any tangible scheme, any single proposition of an intelligible character, had ever been propounded by those who took part in the opposition. (Cheers.) The only other scheme brought forward was that proposed by Mr. Martin in the Legislative Council, to the effect that the Upper House should be framed on the elective principle, but that the *franchise* by which the members were to be elected should be confined entirely to the great farmers. But who, he should like to know, were the great farmers in Sydney, unless, indeed, it was meant by the term the great squatters. (Laughter and cheers.) Surely, it was not difficult to perceive that a representation based upon such a franchise would be no representation at all of the general interests of the country. (Cheers.) He remembered also that there was another proposition submitted by Mr. Murray, the main principle of which was that the Upper House should be constructed of 24 members 12 of whom should be elected by the Legislative Assembly and 12 by the Governor But this was scouted by nearly every member in the Council on the ground chiefly that it involved the old nominee element, in pursuance of which the Governor alone had the power of appointing members to the Legislature. (Cheers.) Under all these circumstances he had no alternative but to adopt the scheme laid down by Mr. Wentworth, and he thought most of them would have done so too, had they been placed in his position. He always considered it a prudent course, and he thought they would act wisely to adopt it too, never to throw out the dirty water until they could get the clean. (Cheers.) As he said before, let them look at the speeches of all those constitution mongers who had agitated on this matter and see if they could discover any single proposal for the construction of an Upper House which would bear the slightest scrutiny. (Great cheering.) Mr. Cowper for instance had often spoken on the subject, and although he (Mr. P.) had taken the trouble to read his speeches after they had been delivered, he had utterly failed to discover in them anything like an original idea. (Cheers and laughter.) In fact this was their general characteristic, for they were most frequently made up of scraps from pamphlets, &c. (Laughter.) Having no brains of his own he was obliged to depend on other men's brains for the few ideas he had to offer on the subject. (Laughter and cheers.) As the name of his distinguished countryman, Mr. Gavan Duffy, had been dragged before them on that occasion—and he thought rather improperly—he might be permitted to refer to the able speech delivered by that gentleman at the banquet given to him on the previous evening. (Immense cheering.) He had not the pleasure of hearing the speech delivered, but he had since read it very carefully in the morning's paper, and he must state, as an extraordinary coincidence, that his own opinions were entirely accordant with those of Mr. Duffy. (Loud cheers.) But to return to the question of the Upper House, he would merely remark that no one disliked more than he did the principle of pure nomineeism; and neither did he find fault with the Government for having originally introduced it, seeing that it was introduced at a time when the colony in consequence of its penal condition was unripe for free institutions. He was glad, however, that that time had passed away, and that they had at length got rid of nomineeism in its most objectionable shape. (Cheers.) Under the new system all appointments to the Upper House would emanate from the ministry, and not from the Governor alone as hitherto. By this means many of the evils attendant on the old system would be avoided, as it would be both the interest and the duty of the ministry to nominate the very best men. (Cheers.) The same thing would follow to a greater or less extent with regard to the appointment of magistrates, and the making arrangements for the general conduct of the public service. All these things must follow on the advent of responsible government. It was well known that under the expiring system very improper and uneducated persons were sometimes appointed to the commission of the peace, whilst persons were frequently sent from England to fill offices of trust and importance in the colony who were by no means qualified, but who nevertheless took precedence of old and tried public servants resident in the colony. (Cheers.) But for the future no such injustice could be perpetrated, as all the patronage hitherto vested in the authorities of Downing-street would be exercised by the responsible ministers of the people. (Cheers.) Although he had always valued the education of the people above everything else he never enjoyed such hopeful anticipations as he did now. (Cheers.) The question of education was one in which he had taken a very active part, believing, as he did, there was no subject of greater importance to the well-being of a country. (Cheers.) He would appeal to his excellent friend Mr. G. K. Holden, his worthy colleague on the National School Board, whether he had not devoted as much time and attention to the promotion of education as if he had been paid for it. (Loud cheers.) It was a mere matter of accident that being an official member, had been placed on the Board, but he presumed that those who recommended his appointment fully appreciated the warm and friendly feelings which he entertained on the subject, besides being desirous that the Board in order to guard against proselytism, should fairly represent the different Christian denominations. He was happy to say that, notwithstanding the false charges of infidelity preferred against the National system, it had progressed steadily and as an instance that the prejudice was dying away, he need only point to the school on the hill in Fort-street, where there was an unusually large number of children in attendance, and where the Protestant clergyman visited regularly for the purpose of imparting religious instruction. (Cheers.) The Catholic clergymen, had they time, would attend also, but in order to supply the deficiency, those excellent ladies the Sisters of Charity, bestowed a large portion of their time and attention to the matter, and he was glad to state with great success. (Cheers.) Whatever imputations might be brought against the system he knew for a certainty that the children progressed rapidly under it, and their intellects were so clear and so well trained that they learnt more in a week than children of the Denominational schools learnt in several. (Cheers.) It was with a view to improve, and if practicable consolidate the two systems that Mr. Cowper had been associated with him in an inquiry of the Council during the last two sessions; and he could only say that if returned, whether with Mr. Cowper or anybody else, he should be fully prepared to resume the enquiry with a view to the establishment of some general and permanent system of elementary education, calculated to give universal satisfaction. (Cheers.) But, whatever system might be adopted, he would take care to watch Mr. Cowper, as a cat would watch a mouse. (Laughter and cheers. Mr. Cowper, addressing the electors, "I only hope you will enable me to return the compliment.") He had spoken so much at length on elementary education that he had left himself but little time to allude to the higher walks of education. But from the poor man's school they had risen to have the grammar school, and from the grammar school to the university; and with all of these institutions, he was connected by office, and to the business and promotion of all he could appeal to some around him if he had not devoted as much time as any man—(cheers)—and happy indeed should he be to see these institutions accessible, as they were, to all classes of the community, filled with natives of the colony, growing up under advantages such as they had never possessed before. (Cheers.) He had always during his career in this colony advocated the importance of education; but if education was valuable before, it was of paramount importance now, when the boon of self government had been granted to them, for without education what would be the qualification for self-government? (Cheers.) It was a cry throughout the country, and a cry in which he concurred while it was raised with reason, that the natives of the colony ought to hold the offices of the Government. But of what avail would this qualification of nativity be without the means of education? Men, whether born in Europe or in Australia, were not born with legislative capacity; they were not all born scholars. He admitted that the intellect of the natives of the colony was as bright as that of any race under the sun. They could not, by any talent born with them, without cultivation, become good jurymen, good magistrates, good members of either the Lower or the Upper House. To fill these important duties in the State, they must receive proper and continued education. Free institutions, if entrusted to the management of the natives of the colony, which they ought to be, would be of no avail—would be worse than useless—unless education were the basis on which it was sought they should be carried out. (Cheers.) He therefore considered there was no subject which asked for a larger share of their attention than the subject of education—none to which the reflections of the colonists could be more usefully turned, none on which the experiment of self-government of the colony would so essentially depend; and therefore, from the humblest national schools to the university, he was prepared to advocate education by every means in his power. (Cheers.) With regard to the denominational schools he had nothing to say against them, except that he believed in many places in the country they were unfitted, from the present sparse and scattered condition of the population. He believed that much good was done by the denominational schools, which were established in order that people might educate their children under the care and superintendence only of persons of the religious communion they themselves professed. But he could not conceive the system was applicable to the interior of the country. In villages, where there might be five or six children of one denomination, and five or six of another, it was impossible to get masters to teach them in separate schools, and pay such masters such a salary as would place him even on the level of a day labourer. (Cheers.) It was here that the great evil of the systems of education, hitherto prevalent, lay. If education was to become a living reality, they must raise the position of the teacher; they must allow the *schoolmaster* to rank, as he ought to rank, next to the clergy in the social scale, and give him the means to support himself accordingly. (Cheers.) Then, and then only, would he possess not only the confidence, but the respect of the parents of the children he instructed. But the schoolmaster should also be proved to be worthy of his position. He should be submitted to an examination as to his fitness for the responsible and important office he undertook, and should have some authorised license to show that the children sent to him for instruction would not be wasting their time. (Cheers.) Now all those who could adopt the opinions he had expressed were at liberty to vote as they thought fit. They would vote for him if they thought his advocacy could advance their opinions. Those who did not agree with those opinions would of course vote against him, and he did not blame them for so doing. (Cheers.) He would now turn to another subject, and one in which he distinctly wished to be understood; he had but little doubt that some in this election would conscientiously give him their votes, mainly on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic, others again would as conscientiously withhold their votes from him on the same ground. (Commotion.) He implored those who were his friends to let him explain his principles in this matter. He repeated that many conscientious Protestants might retain their votes from him because he was a Roman Catholic; and he did not blame them for doing so, but he would say

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that these people did not understand the tenets he abided by. He had too been accused of being a Jesuit, and had been asked actually asked by one gentleman, now he believed a warm supporter of his, whether he was a Jesuit or not. Now it so happened that not only was he not a Jesuit, but that he had never spoken to or known a Jesuit in his life. The charge itself was too absurd to deserve much serious refutation, but if he understood the principles of the order of Jesuits aright, no person could be a Jesuit who was not a priest, and certainly he (Mr. Plunkett) was no priest, and he did not profess to be a saint as some did. (Cheers and laughter.) But the principle that he wished should guide them, the principle which had always guided him, was to allow liberty of conscience to every man who opposed him; but he was sorry to say this was not the policy of the Bunch. (Cheers.) He at least could say that he stood forward on his own merits; he came before them surrounded with no alliances to cover his own defects, or to exalt his own merits,—which of the Bunch could say as much?—(Cheers and cries of—none of them.) He did not wish to attack any one, but in his speech Mr. Parkes had made a great feature of the speech which he (Mr. Plunkett) had made to the jury when prosecuting the compositors in his office, charged by him with conspiracy. Now Mr. Parkes must have known that in making the statement, he (Mr. Plunkett) then made, that he was only stating the case in his position as Crown Prosecutor. That the statement he then made was founded almost entirely on the facts as deposed to by Mr. Parkes himself in the evidence sent up to his office from the Police Court. (Immense cheering, with groans for Mr. Parkes.) All that he (Mr. Plunkett) did on that prosecution was to apply the law to the facts brought before him, and the law he had applied to those facts was that the persons so combining against Mr. Parkes were guilty of conspiracy. But applying the same law to those who now sought to compel them to elect four members of one mind—applying this law to the "bunch," they also were guilty of conspiracy. (Immense cheering, and cries of "give it them, old fellow.") According to law, the confederacy or combination of any two persons was a conspiracy, and there could be no doubt that as in this instance the combination consisted of four—that in point of number, at least, the "bunch" was brought under the meaning and operation of the law. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") When they heard the speeches they had heard that day—when they read the proceedings which had taken place at previous meetings, did the "bunch" candidates believe that the electors were such fools as not see as plainly as they saw that it was raining that there was a coalition, and he thought there were not many around him who would not agree with him that this coalition was a conspiracy against the freedom of election in the colony. (Great cheering.) He (Mr. Plunkett) arraigned all and each of the members of the "bunch," as he had arraigned Mr. Parkes' compositors on the charge of conspiracy. (Immense cheering.) If they submitted to lose their liberties by such a gross infringement on their rights, they deserved to be ridden over rough-shod as they would assuredly be. He next came to the land question, of which so much had been said, and which some of the coalition candidates seemed to have made exclusively their own. He might not perhaps have studied this question so much as some of them—he might not perhaps in its present bearings understand it as well. But as to the working of the system which had hitherto prevailed, he at least had had as much experience as any of them. And he had one advantage over any of those who talked so much on this subject. He at least was entirely disinterested. He held no lands under the Crown—if he entered on the enquiry into this matter with some lack of ability, he at least did so with clean hands. (Cheers.) But while he would wish the lands of the colony thrown open, and made as accessible to settlement as possible, he was no enemy to the squatters. As a body and as individuals, in many instances, he respected them, and as the great producers of the colony, they were entitled to the respect and consideration of the community at large. But he thought that under the present regulations the squatters had enough, and he, at all events, should not be one for giving them more. In fact, his opinion was that the squatters had made too good a bargain with the Government, but that bargain having been made, it must be fulfilled. The leases as at present issued, must be allowed to die out, or compensation must be made, and then the lands required for cultivation must at once be surrendered to the people of the colony. (Cheers.) He would also say that the reserves which had been made of the lands on the banks of the great rivers of the colony were very considerable, and at the present time there were surveys in the survey office, of hundreds of thousands of acres of land available for cultivation, so that every demand that might be made could be immediately supplied. But whatever system might be proposed—whatever defects might exist in the present system, he at least should bring to its consideration a mind entirely unfettered by any feeling of self-interest, and he should deal with it according to his calm and unbiassed judgment. (Cheers.) Then with regard to the part which he had taken in the anti-transportation question, he had done what he considered his duty in opposing the renewal of transportation to these shores; and although he was the only officer of the Government who did take an active part in that proposition; he claimed no credit for it; it was his simple duty, and he performed it. But as the transportation question had been talked of, he could say in the course he had taken he did not support the stoppage of transportation with one hand, and import convicts from Van Diemen's Land with the other. (Cheers and groans for Cowper.) Now when he, with others present now, was decrying the importation into this colony of Coolies, Hindoos, Chinese, and degraded races—races, by colour and habits, unsuited to mingle with this community—did he ever for the purpose of private profit or gain, employ any of these coloured races—whether Coolies, Chinese, or Eurasians? (Immense cheers, and groans for Parkes.) In the course of his public conduct, he had laid down for himself a rule, which he had invariably adhered to, and which, if elected to the Council, he should adhere to still. He had never sought to promote his own private interests by mercantile speculation. He had never belonged to any public company—he had seen the danger of it in the Legislature. He had seen steam navigation companies, and mining companies, established by bills introduced into the House under what appeared to him, to say the least of them, very colourable circumstances. There were wheels within wheels in matters of legislation, and he felt that these wheels were but too frequently at work for the promotion of private interests at the expense of the public good. In this respect then, too, he should go into the Council with clean hands, and it was because he had clean hands that he had watched strictly the private bills introduced into the House, believing that some of them involved trickery, into complicity with which some members were unwittingly led, to the great injury of the public. This rule, therefore, of not mixing himself up with trading concerns, though it had not tended to fill his pockets, he should still rigidly adhere to. He had adhered to it, at some sacrifice to himself, but it was a sacrifice which every person who aspired to serve his country should be prepared to make. (Cheers.) It had been asked on what grounds he (Mr. Plunkett) had come forward. He replied he had come forward on the requisition of a very large number of the most influential and respectable of his fellow-citizens. But on this point he would refer to some remarks which had been made by Mr. Parkes. It appeared that at one of his meetings Mr. Parkes had referred to a private conversation which had taken place between himself and Mr. Parkes. The conversation was a strictly private one, but it appeared that Mr Parkes had such a habit of retailing private conversations, that *gentlemen* would be very cautious how they conversed with him privately in future. But, although in part disclosing this conversation, Mr. Parkes had taken very good care to conceal a portion of it! When this conversation took place Mr. Parkes had formally retired from the candidature for the city, and he informed him (Mr. Plunkett) that he had done so, and he expressed his regret at it, saying that it was a pity the representation of the city should be left in the hands of two dummies, or of men at least who could not express themselves in intelligible English on any question. He believed Mr. Parkes to be a man of mind and energy, and he knew his colleagues were not, and he did express regret that the interests of the city should be left in the hands of such muffs. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Parkes and himself differed much in their political opinions, but he still was sorry that he should abandon the interests of the city, until some of the intelligent and influential merchants of the city, who ought to be the natural representatives of the city, had come forward. Mr. Parkes told him that the resolution he had made to retire was irrevocable, and that he would not change it. After this the requisition was presented to him, and until he had that requisition presented he had no more idea of standing for the city of Sydney than he had for the city of Westminster. The requisition was very flattering, for every man must feel that to merit the approbation of his fellow citizens was a gratification—a gratification beyond all value, because it was beyond all purchase. (Cheers.) He felt in this way, and he felt it the more, because almost every action of his public life had been known to his fellow-citizens; and he had as it were been almost thinking aloud among them, and, therefore, they must have known him well before they offered him an honour so distinguished. (Great cheers.) But this was not all. He had felt that if his services yet should be wanted by his country he was compelled to give them—that he had no right to accept his pension and retire from the service of his country, while in any capacity that country wished him to serve them. (Cheers.) And now about these pensions. The pension to the Attorney-General in Victoria, who had served some five years, was several hundreds per annum larger than that allotted to him after twenty five years' service. The retiring bonus of the Attorney-General of Van Diemen's land, was £4000, although he had been only about two years in office; and could pocket this bonus and then take office again. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Plunkett) might have taken his £1200, he might have retired from office, he might have gone home, but he did not think it was honest to do so, while he might be useful here. His heart, his affections, his gratitude, were rooted in this land. He loved, how ardently he loved, his native land also. He could weep for her sorrows; he could mourn for her misfortunes; and gladly would he now make any sacrifice which would bestow upon that beautiful land the same measure of freedom which the New Constitution Bill conferred on them. (Immense cheers.) But the best days of his life had been passed in this colony; he had here lived and prospered, and he hoped to lay his old bones in its sod. (Cheers.) Still, however, he felt that, blessed as he had been with good health and a good constitution, there was a few years' work left in him yet; and what he could do, he wished to place at their disposal. (Great cheering.) If they returned him to the new Parliament, he had no place to look to; it was his wish, and certainly it was his interest to be without place, as it could bring no profit to him. (Cheers.) They all knew that Mr. Donaldson had been asked to form a ministry, and Mr. Cowper and other gentlemen had been asked to take part in that ministry. But the gentlemen who had worked very harmoniously before, while the path to place was to be opened for them; it now appeared there was a split in the camp. It proved that what he had predicted would ensue was coming true. There was a scramble for places. Mr. Cowper was offered and he refused, because he could not play first fiddle. (Mr. Cowper—"Why shouldn't I.") There was no reason why he should not; but if he wished to do so, he must have a far larger amount of self-interest in his election to the Council than he (Mr. Plunkett) had. (Cheers.) If they returned him it would be with the greatest reluctance that he should even accept executive office, and he would only do so for the sake of the interests of the people. It was his interest to avoid office; but what he wanted to go in for chiefly, was, principally, to watch these place-seekers. To watch them effectually he must be carried into the Legislature on the shoulders of a large and populous constituency. (Cheers, and cries of "So you shall.") There was another point that had been much harped on during this election, and most unfairly: it had been said that he had opposed the extension of the number of representatives to Sydney. *Now*, the most unfair, the most uncandid shifts had been resorted to, to justify this unworthy falsehood. A book called the "Political Witness," but which ought to be called the *False Witness*, had been published for electioneering purposes. It had been endeavoured to liken the cause of 1851 with that of 1853; but they must remember that in 1851 there were eighteen nominees out of the fifty-four members, and that the whole of the representative members amounted to only 36. In such circumstances the number of members for any particular constituency would be smaller than at present. The question in 1853 was how these 18 seats which would become elective were to be disposed of, and this was the view that would have presented itself to any candid mind. Now, although suppressed in this book—this "false witness"—he would tell them the real facts of the case: On the 9th December, 1853, Mr. Allen moved in Committee of the House that the number of representatives for the city of Sydney be 6. He (Mr. Plunkett) supported the motion, as also did the Colonial Secretary and the Solicitor-General, but it was lost by a majority of 23 to 17. He (Mr. Plunkett) then moved that Sydney should have 5 members, but this he was unable to carry, it being again defeated by a majority of 23 to 17. These were the facts, and he would ask was it fair or candid for Mr. Parkes to insinuate that he wanted to reduce the number of representatives for Sydney? (Loud cheers.) But further than this—at the same time Mr. Allen moved that the Sydney Hamlets should have three members, and he was the only Government officer who supported this vote. But these divisions were not recorded in this pamphlet, which Mr. Parkes had relied on for electioneering purposes, and which if it did not contain the *suggestio falsi* contained at least the *suppressio veri* which was almost as bad. (Cheers.)

Mr. PARKES came forward to explain, but was groaned and hooted down. After a whisper to Mr. Plunkett, however, that gentleman resumed.

Mr. Parkes wished him to explain, that he had nothing to do with the book, that he had never read it, and they were bound to accept what Mr. Parkes said on this subject as true. But it was a remarkable fact that the pamphlet bore the imprint of the *Empire* Office, and it was this that had given it weight. He did not care for this misrepresentation as regarded himself personally, but he felt that what had been written falsely of himself might also be written falsely of others, and thus might be productive of much injury. (Cheers.) There was one remarkable fact too connected with this publication. Mr. Parkes and Mr. Cowper took credit for economy, but he thought few would commend that economy which opposed the continuation of the gold increase to the salaries of the clerks already reduced to starvation point.

Mr. COWPER: I did not vote against it.

Mr. PLUNKETT: the economists in the House did, he thought Mr. Cowper was among them, but men who would join in such a vote were only fit to represent Pinchgut. (Great laughter.) With regard to a subject which had been mentioned by other candidates that none would more heartily and earnestly co-operate in the cause of administrative reform, he admitted that this was urgently required, probably from the unfortunate state of political affairs which had so long prevailed among them. This, with the intricacies of the land question, would take up as much of the time of the New Parliament as they would have to spare, without quarrelling about the constitution of the Upper House. He could not see what reason they had to complain of the liberality of the New Constitution. It provided no qualification for members, either of the Upper or the Lower House, except that the party should be an elector. And had his distinguished friend and countryman, Mr. Gavan Duffy, done what they would all have wished him to have done, taken up his abode with him, instead of settling in Victoria, in six months he would have been eligible for election to the Lower House, or even now men might be appointed to the Upper House without any money qualification at all. (Cheers.) The Victoria Constitution had no such liberality. It required that members of the Lower House should have a qualification of £2000 or £100 a year in money; £5000 or £500 a year to qualify for membership of the Upper House. Now it might be many men who had plenty of brains had not got the £2000, while there were many who had their pockets well filled, but who had very little brains. (Cheers.) Therefore at Port Phillip they were hampered with these qualifications, with which here they had nothing to do. (Cheers, and cries of time.) He felt that he had tired them by the length at which he had continued to address them. (Cries of No, no, and go on.) He had now gone through all the topics on which he wished to touch. But there was one other matter to which he would allude, and on which he begged them to bear with him through a few brief words. He would wish to impress upon them, that though to-morrow they should place him at the head of the poll by a majority of thousands—if, in producing such a result, any riot, any breach of public order, disgraceful to the city—nay, if any petty assaults were committed, he would to Heaven, far rather see his name at the foot of the poll than be so disgraced and degraded. (Cheers.) Therefore he besought—he implored—all his friends to be peaceful, to be cautious, to be kind; not to be goaded on by any success or any defeat—by any taunts of the opposition party to do aught that was unworthy of them as British citizens. (Cheers.) The attempt had been made to introduce discord by the other side: let them repel it quietly and firmly. (Cheers.) For his own part he had made up his mind whatever was said to him, to quarrel with no man, but to laugh at anything angry or bitter that they might say against him. Whether they succeeded or whether they did not, if they used only proper measures they would have nothing to regret, nothing to reproach themselves with. (Cheers.) By this means their triumph, should they succeed, would be a glorious triumph,—a peaceful triumph,—untarnished by any excess, any painful feelings, any humiliating associations. (Prolonged cheering.) In this contest he would tell them it was four against one. (Cheers, and cries, "We'll beat a dozen of 'em.") The only way, then, those who really wished to place him in Parliament could accomplish their object, was to plump for him. (Cheers, and shouts of "We will.") The other party could lend each other votes—would do so, doubtless—to ensure their end; and by splitting their votes in this way it was impossible to hope that he should be elected unless they came to the poll determined to plump.

Mr. Plunkett then sat down, amidst prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

Dr. DUIGAN next appeared on the hustings, and was received with loud and general cheering. He then proceeded to address the electors in humorous terms, and much to the same purport as he had addressed them during the ward meetings. Want of space, however, prevent us from giving a report of his speech.

A show of hands was now taken for the several candidates according to the order in which they had been proposed. The result in each case was remarkably similar, but the Returning Officer declared the majority to be in favour of Messrs. Campbell, Parkes, Wilshire, and Cowper, although many persons present who had a good opportunity of judging, expressed a very confident opinion that Mr. Plunkett had a decided majority over any one of the candidates.

Three cheers were then given for the Returning Officer, and the meeting separated, cheering most heartily the several candidates as they retired from the hustings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 12.—Waterlily, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Tulloch, from Launceston the 28th ultimo. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

March 12.—Numba, ketch, 50 tons, Captain Barter, from Merimbula, Twofold Bay the 5th instant, with 10 passengers. Captain, agent.

March 12.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain H. G. Gilmore, from Melbourne the 10th instant. Passengers—Rev. G. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell 3 children and servant, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Kay, Miss M'Kay, Miss Taylor, Messrs. A. Bremner, Chamberlain, Cowan, Arnott, Barley, King, Piggs, and 28 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.

March 12.—City of Sydney (s.) for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Montezuma, Emily Jane, Sarah Ann, and Mariner, for Melbourne; Georges, for Calcutta.

CLEARANCES.

March 12.—City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Mackie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. W. Joiner, J. C. Evans, Hiles, G. Gregory, E. Battersby, J. Anderson, W. M'Michael, J. Gibson, F. Taylor, John Perdue, W. Ring, M. Stubbs, Mrs. Tallpotts, Mrs. Brown, Miss T. Taafe, Mrs. Guinard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haneman and family, and 73 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 12.—Williams (s.), from the Hunter, with 36 bales hay, 65 bales wool, 114 bags potatoes, 10 casks tallow, 73 bags bran, 17 cases tin, 46 bags onions, 99 hides, 19 calf skins, 9 cases eggs, 12 lambs, 4 coops poultry, 1 calf, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter, with 51 bales wool, 109 bales hay, 77 bags potatoes, 51 bags maize, 60 sheep, 1 horse, and sundries.

IMPORTS.

March 12.—Waterlily, from Launceston: 814 bags sugar, Order.

EXPORTS.

March 12.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 2 bales, 7 cases, Ray, Glaister, and Co; 11 bales, 4 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co; 10 tierces salmon, G. Thorne and Co; 21 trunks, 1 box, 7 cases leather, S. Callaghan; 185 firkins butter, Sichel, Sons, and Co; 1 case, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 case, 5 bales, T. Jones and Co; 6 cases, G. Rees; 100 cases brandy, F. Greer; 6 trunks, 3 cases boots, E. Vickery; 20 cases pickles, J. Sutton; 1 case silks, W. F. Roche; 12 casks soda, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 91 firkins butter, 38 hogsheads, 18 casks brandy, H. J. Heap; 1 hogshead pans, Rabone, Feez, and Co; 13 tierces beef, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co; 1 box saddlery, W. Brown; 2 casks, Levicks and Piper; 2 cases, 1 parcel, Kirchner and Co; 1 case, Youngman and Co; 1 case cabbage tree hats, Aude; 1 cask thread, 1 cask nails, 1 package, Baddington and Co; 2 cases biscuits, G. Wilkie and Co; 8 cases, 2 casks pipes, ex Shamrock, 1 horse, Burke; 3 packages, S. D. Gordon; 1 package, How, Walker, and Co; 1 bedstead, Long; 72 boxes candles, Sichel and Sons; 1 case, Newton, Brothers, and Co; 1 box, Chapman; 1 case, 1 bale, Dunphy; 9 casks, 1 case fruit, J. Weekes; 1 parcel, Montefiore and Co; 3 trunks, T. and W. Bennett; 1 parcel, H. J. Heap.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR MANILA.—By the Palmyra, this evening, at 6.

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Georges, this day, at noon, if not under weigh.

FOR LONDON.—By the Gladiator, this evening, at 6.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the What Cheer, to-morrow evening, at 6.

FOR LONDON.—By the Europa, to-morrow evening, at 6.

ENGLISH MAILS, PER MARCO POLO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the mails by the Mail Packet Marco Polo, for the United Kingdom, via Melbourne, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, at noon.

Registered letters cannot be received after 11 o'clock a.m.

All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity.

Although the mail is sent via Melbourne, no extra postage is required, as the Marco Polo is a packet ship.

The public are reminded that newspapers for abroad cannot now be sent unless postage stamps are affixed thereon, vide separate notice from the Office dated 20th October, 1855.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE,
Sydney, March 6th, 1856. Postmaster-General.

THE Custom House will be closed this day.

Captain Tulloch, of the Waterlily, saw a schooner off the Heads last evening, which he supposed to be the Maid of the Valley, from Launceston, bound to Newcastle.

The Waterlily has been 15 days on the passage from Launceston to this port; she had a continuation of north-east winds until Tuesday afternoon last. The captain states they ran short of provisions and have been living on bread and water for the last three days.

The Numba, from Twofold Bay has been windbound under Montague Island, for four days. Captain Barter reports having sighted a large ship steering to the northward off Montague Island on Sunday last. The cargo of the Numba consists of 100 bushels maize, 300 bushels wheat, and 50 hides.

The steamer Wonga Wonga left Port Phillip Heads at 4·30 p.m. on the 10th instant, and arrived at the Heads last evening at 10 o'clock, after a good passage of 53½ hours. Strong south and south-east winds, with thick rainy weather, have been experienced the greater portion of the time. Captain Gilmore reports having passed the steamer Telegraph about 10 miles to the eastward of Cape Schanck. The steamer City of Sydney was passed about 15 miles north of Wollongong, at 1·30 p.m. yesterday. The English mail per Earl of Sefton had not arrived up to the time of the Wonga Wonga's departure.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 6.—Fenella (s.) and Maid of Yarra, (s.) from Launceston.

March 7.—Ocean Eagle, from Boston.

March 8.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Tasmania (s.), and Ant (s.), from Hobart Town; Flying Cloud, from Auckland; Carrymore, from Pisca.

March 9.—Jane, from Sydney; Euphemia, from Hobart Town; Queen (s.), from Warrnambool.

DEPARTURES.

March 7.—Clanmarden, for Bombay; H Jane, for Valparaiso; Isa, for Hongkong; Lorenzo, for Shanghai.

March 8.—Pearl for Valparaiso; Eagle, for Sydney; Firefly, for Newcastle; Launceston, for Hongkong.

CLEARANCES.

March 8.—Maria Theresa, and Eleanor Lancaster, for Newcastle; Elizabeth, for Sydney.

EXPORT.

March 8.—Elizabeth, for Sydney: 875 bags sugar.

THE ROYAL MAILSHIP MERMAID.—We are given to understand that this Royal mailship will sail punctually on Tuesday with the homeward mail, which is reported to be unusually large, as the Mermaid and her commander are favourites with the Australian public. Application has been made to the authorities to keep open the mail until noon on that day, which, as it will add much to the convenience of the public at an expense of a few hours only of detention, will without doubt be granted. In detaining this vessel for this short period the agents show their appreciation of the public convenience and their desire to act in accordance.—*Argus*.

GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.

March 6.—Golden Spring, from Sydney.

CLEARANCES.

March 6.—Ann and Jane, for Newcastle.
March 7.—Martha, for Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

CLEARANCES.

March 3.—Emma, for Sydney; Ellen, for Auckland.

LAUNCESTON.

CLEARANCE.

March 3.—Potentate, for London.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.—Waratah, (s.), from Sydney.
March 11.—William Prowse, ship, 601 tons, Captain Williams, from Auckland. Passengers—Messrs. Thomas Cadell, David Parker, Henry P. Hook, and 18 in the steerage.
March 12.—Yarra Yarra, (s.), from Sydney.

"SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF LASCARS."

To the Editor of the North British Daily Mail.

SIR,—I have observed the long article in your publication of yesterday, bearing the above title, extracted from a London journal, wherein I am, as owner of the Janet Mitchell, grossly attacked and libelled by Mr. Yardley, who, by his conduct, seems to dishonour the Bench of the Thames Police Court. I trust, therefore, you will permit me, through the medium *of your paper*, to state the true facts of the case, alike for the satisfaction of the public and my own vindication.

The Lascars, whom Mr. Yardley says are attempted *to be* cheated of wages "fairly earned," were taken on board at Calcutta, under agreements to work the Janet Mitchell to England, and to work that vessel, or any other owned by me, back to India, at certain stipulated wages. Three months' wages were advanced to the men before leaving Calcutta, besides a further advance of £6 for purchasing clothing, and, in terms of the agreements, their monthly notes were paid during the entire voyage, including the time they lay in prison, as will be explained. Having got these large advances, as well as secured the payment of the monthly notes during the voyage to England, and until the monthly payments could be countermanded, they soon showed a disposition to quit the vessel the first opportunity. They drank, refused to work, and misconducted themselves in such an outrageous manner, that on arrival at Mauritius the captain was obliged to have them apprehended and tried, and being convicted by the court, they were sent to prison for three or four weeks. Much expense was thus incurred, and the ship was detained, to the serious disadvantage and loss of all interested. On the passage from Mauritius to Bristol, the Lascars continued to misconduct themselves. On arrival at Bristol, they not only refused to work, in breach of their articles, but some of them were taken before a magistrate, charged with stealing from the ship. By their flagrant misconduct throughout, they had forfeited all claim to wages under the Merchant Seamen's Act, and I might have refused to give them any assistance on that ground. But, in place of standing on the law, I advanced for them £60 at Falmouth and Bristol, which they very soon got quit of. Afterwards, I provided for them all the time they were in Bristol, and paid their expenses to London, to join my ship, the Earl of Eglinton, as seamen on wages, in her voyage to Calcutta, which they were bound to do under the articles. I provided everything necessary for their support in London while the ship was being loaded; but they fell into the hands of certain sharpers, who, more for their own ends than for the interest of the sailors, seem to have expected that Captain Hutton, of the Earl of Eglinton (who never had anything to do with the Janet Mitchell), would take it upon himself to pay the wages a second time rather than appear in Court. This he very properly declined to do. The Lascars also refused, in breach of their articles, to work as seamen for wages on board the Earl of Eglinton, on her outward voyage. The captain then, knowing that the Lascars had squandered their money, offered to take them back to India as free passengers. This offer they also declined—their object, and that of the sharpers, being to extort money, and therefore they brought the matter before the Thames Police Court, which had no jurisdiction in the case. These being the facts, as they can be easily proved, the public will judge whether the Lascars were scandalously treated by their owner, and how far Mr. Yardley, the sitting magistrate, was justified in characterizing my conduct and that of Captain Hutton (the latter having no more to do with the matter than the Queen of Otaheite) as disgraceful, and disgraceful to our country.

Captain Hutton, however, although not in the least responsible, attended Mr. Yardley to explain the circumstances so far as known to him, in my absence; but his Honor would hear no explanation from the captain, as the report in your paper shows. But what his Honor did, what he said, and how judge-like he conducted himself on the occasion, will be best seen from the description given by Captain Hutton in a letter written to me explaining the proceedings. After mentioning that Mr. Yardley was on the bench, Captain Hutton writes thus—"When I acquainted him (Yardley) that I had obtained the certificate of the East India Company's surveyors that the vessel was qualified to carry the Lascars, and we were ready to carry them to India in terms of their agreement, and agreeably to the wishes of his colleague, Mr. Ingham, he met it with the following reply—'I never had a case before me wherein I see the fixed determination to swindle these men out of their earnings. Your owner is a disgrace to the British nation. It is a clear case of swindle, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself, for no doubt you are advising him, and you are acting in collusion to cheat them.' At this time he rose from his seat—he stamped and swore, and rolled the certificate and articles crumpled up, foamed with passion, and told the officer to show that fellow out of court, and all connected with him. His language mastered anything about Billingsgate that I have heard." He made "the case perfectly his own."

His Honor Mr. Yardley, as the report bears, admitted that he had no power to interfere. He was, therefore, not entitled to listen to the case at all, and far less was he justifiable in hearing one side, and refusing to hear the other, and thereupon to issue forth his invective against a party who was not before him, and who had two unanswerable defences to make to the Lascars' demand, viz., that the wages were more than paid, and that although any wages had been due, they were forfeited by the Lascars' misconduct. His Honor regretted that he had not power to overreach me as owner. After his recent exhibition, few will sympathise in his regret, and more will regret that any bench in the kingdom should be disgraced by this modern Judge Jeffries, who, in place of getting further power, should be shorn of the limited power he possesses, and that too, in a more summary manner than attended the deposition from office of his brother in temper and disposition, the County Court magistrate at Liverpool, and therefore it will be necessary to represent his conduct to the Home Secretary.

I regret the length of this explanation, but I am sure you will pardon it, as being necessary. I shall only add, that the statement in the report, to the effect that the Lascars "summoned the owners before the Magistrates of Bristol, who ordered the wages to be paid," is perfectly groundless, no such proceedings having ever taken place; and that, while I implemented, and was willing to implement, the agreement with the Lascars in all respects, they not only perversely refused to implement their part of the agreement, but have been overpaid their wages, and stand in my debt. Their monthly notes are also continued to be paid at Calcutta, and will continue to be paid until instructions to the contrary reach Calcutta. I have, within the last few days, paid upwards of £100 to my agent in Calcutta, who is making these monthly payments. Notwithstanding all this, Captain Hutton delivered to the Lascars the whole of their clothes, when they ultimately declined to sail with the Earl of Eglinton, either as seamen on wages, or as free passengers.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

JOHN MITCHELL.

16½ East Clyde-street, Glasgow, November 21, 1855.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	March.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
13	THURSDAY	5 59	6 10	12 0	12 12

Moon—First Quarter, 41m. 1h. A.M. March 14

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.—Mixed.

STATIONS. Leave—	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m	noon	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m
Sydney	6 0	8 0	8 30	10 0	10 3[illegible]	12 0	1 0	3 0	4 0	5 15	6 0
Newtown	6 7	8 7	8 37	10 7	10 3[illegible]	12 7	1 7	3 7	4 7	5 22	6 7
Ashfield	6 15	8 15		10 15		12 15		3 15		5 30	
Burwood	6 21	8 21		10 21		12 21		3 21		5 36	
Homebush	6 27	8 27		10 27		12 27		3 27		5 42	
Parramatta	6 42	8 42		10 42		12 42		3 42		5 57	

UP TRAINS.—Mixed.

STATIONS. Leave—	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m
Parramatta	7 0		9 0		11 0		2 0		4 0		6 15
Homebush	7 15		9 15		11 15		2 15		4 15		6 30
Burwood	7 21		9 21		11 21		2 21		4 21		6 36
Ashfield	7 27		9 27		11 27		2 27		4 27		6 42
Newtown	7 36	8 45	9 36	10 45	11 36	1 30	2 36	4 15	4 36	6 15	6 51
Sydney	7 42	8 51	9 42	10 51	11 42	1 36	2 42	4 21	4 42	6 21	6 57

The SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney at 9 a.m., and 3 and 6 p.m. From Parramatta at 10 a.m., and 4 and 7 p.m.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Torning.
THIS EVENING, MARCH 13th.
THE performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled, THE SERGEANT'S WIFE. After which, the classical burlesque, by Francis Talfourd, Esq., entitled ALCESTIS—The Original Strong Minded Woman. To conclude with the successful Farce of HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant.
March, 1856.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856.

THIS DAY, at nine o'clock, the electors who favour the return of Mr. PLUNKETT will hasten to fulfil their promise. Nothing else remains to be done; voting-papers are everywhere prepared. Four against one is a coalition with a vengeance. The four risk only by their combination. It is one-fourth deduction from the chance of each. Mr. PLUNKETT, who in fair rivalry, perhaps, would have left them at an enormous distance, cannot hope to beat them all unless his supporters make the one vote they give him of value by leaving the rest to settle their order among themselves. The claims of Mr. PLUNKETT upon the city may be briefly summed up.

1st. He has a reputation of five-and-twenty years, which no man has attempted to sully by reproach.

2nd. For five-and-twenty years, as law officer of the Crown, he has dealt out even justice, without recognising friend or foe.

3rd. During five-and-twenty years, as legislator, he has not only supported, but initiated, or given form or colour to, every measure promoting civil and religious liberty. To this every denomination has borne testimony.

4th. In offering his services to the City he cannot gain one farthing; if in office he will receive no pay. Those who may possess themselves of his place will do so at an additional cost of some fifteen hundred a year to the country.

5th. He is a man of education, with the experience of five-and-twenty years, and may thus materially benefit the new Assembly, where few understand the forms of business, and are new to the Government.

6th. Mr. PLUNKETT for five-and-twenty years has kept himself aloof from every form of jobbery; he never held a share in any local company, lest doing so, it might cast a shade of suspicion upon his impartiality, or hinder his coming to every question with a fresh, honest, unbiassed judgment.

7th For five-and-twenty years his name has been proverbial as the dauntless and incorruptible protector of the poor of every nation and colour. For five-and-twenty years he has stood up in their defence against all who would debase their labour by unfair competition. He has maintained the right of the humbler classes to acquire portions of land upon equal terms, and for years he opposed and in part defeated many regulations tending to lock up the land. What others have promised it is notorious he has done, and when there was no motive for doing it but the impulse of his generous heart.

8th. His return will gratify an immense body of colonists, will show the electors appreciate public and private worth wherever it is found, and that English and Irish, natives and foreigners, Catholics and Protestants desire that the population should blend in the unity of one great and free people.

9th. Mr. PLUNKETT did not expect nor did he provoke an opposition; he offered himself for a vacancy when no candidate was declared as his competitor. Thus, if the coalition against him be not tyrannical, be not an attempt of a few to overawe the electors and bear down their private judgment, it looks much like it. Thus, it is the duty of Mr. PLUNKETT's friends to make his position sure, and to do so by PLUMPING.

MR. DUFFY's reception at the banquet, on Tuesday, would have gladdened any heart yearning for human sympathy, much more the heart of an Irishman,—so proverbially susceptible and ardent. To say that he displayed good taste in responding to the welcome given him would be inferior praise. His speech was eminently calculated to heal. He did not expect, he did not desire, that Englishmen and Scotchmen should forget their country. He did not expect them to join in eulogies inconsistent with the reasonable claims to loyalty and respect due to a Monarch and to a Government eminently benign to *them*, and deserving both their confidence and their support. And this is what we exceedingly admire, both in Mr. DUFFY and some of his compatriots, whom we knew under less favourable circumstances. His exiled friends never rejected a sympathetic tear, because it was given to their misfortune rather than their cause. They never misconstrued the friendly greeting and the respectful hospitality of those Tasmanian gentlemen who venerated the heroic self-devotion of such men as Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, a man who sacrificed everything—rank, fortune, liberty, and domestic felicity. They, perhaps, believed a far better solution of the vexed question of Irish government might be found in the honest adoption of specific reforms. They said so, and they were understood. It is in this spirit that Mr. DUFFY has met the warm greetings of men of all nations, who receive him with applause, "because they have a high respect for public virtue."

The speech of Mr. DUFFY was Australian. He threw out hints which may be highly useful to many who are anxious to know the true worth of the Constitution. "*With all its faults*," said Mr. DUFFY, "*I believe you have one of the safest, wisest, and most liberal Constitutions in the world. I would rather live under it for the immediate present which it opens, and the certain future which it prepares, then under any system I am acquainted with on either side of the Atlantic.*"

When a strong opinion is given it is natural to ask what are the qualifications of its propounder. Is he an intelligent man?—a man of large experience?—has he compared various systems?—has he devoted particular attention to the subject on which he speaks?—are his leanings and interests such as to warp his judgment towards the decision which he speaks? All these queries and conditions give weight to the conclusion of Mr. DUFFY:—Connected with a party in the State whose leanings are always in favour of colonial freedom—himself actually concerned in the measure which he eulogises—having seen the operations of British Government in its best as well as its worst forms—knowing what is passing in America—and what is passing at home—and thus able to compare the various schemes which have been devised for the security of liberty, and the benefit of the people, not for their rulers—it is not extravagant to think him the man against whose deliberate judgment the violent denunciations of that constitution—the staple of late political discussion—have not the weight of a feather.

We go to the full extent with Mr. DUFFY in the estimate which he forms of the comparative defects of the Constitution. No doubt the "two-thirds clause" is dead and gone. It would require only the lapse of a session before its obsequies will be complete. The reason for its insertion in our Constitution Bill—that a similar provision exists in the Constitution of the United States—is not very satisfactory, any more than the plea for its removal because it is not a British invention. It must be recollected the parties who made the Act for New South Wales were different from the constituent body of the American constitution. The men who formed our bill were not exclusively representatives of the people. The American statesmen, having constructed a Government by a Convention, prevented hasty changes by rendering them more difficult. The House of Representatives are chosen by universal suffrage, and electoral districts have members according to population. A mere majority so formed could not have safely dealt with organic changes, and thus it is that the Americans have fundamental laws which cannot be touched, laws which are interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and declared by its decision to be above the Legislature itself. It is common where two parties make a bargain beneficial to both, that they bind themselves with penalties for its fulfilment. It is upon this principle that a "two-thirds clause" will be justifiable if all parties are fairly represented when it is framed, because the "two-third clause" would be the act of a simple majority where the stake and franchise were originally equal. In this colony, however, it cannot be pretended that the obnoxious clause is a mutual concession,—it was rather the contrivance of the minority to secure its accidental advantages against any powerful force of public opinion. Thus in a house of fifty members there would be rarely more than two-thirds present. But not only must two-thirds of the whole number concur in a change, they must reckon all absent as if present, and *against change*. This certainly reduces popular influence in such an assembly to a mere shadow. The Ministers have rejected this restriction, not because it is un-English, but because it is unjust; and we think that they did wisely.

Mr. DUFFY's interpretation of the nominee principle, if admitted by the GOVERNOR, removes several practical objections. The nomination is to be made by a responsible ministry, and thus will be made virtually by the electors. But at present no responsible minister springing from a legislative body exists. Mr. DONALDSON recently stated that the GOVERNOR had disclaimed all desire to interfere with his discretion in the formation of an Upper House. It will be remembered that this gentleman did not then possess any of the attributes of a minister, as having parliamentary support. But if it be true that the Lower House can be assembled while the Upper House is in abeyance, one difficulty is removed. The GOVERNOR will have a responsible Ministry, and the nomination will have to be made by men who have been virtually delegated as the Elected of the *people*. We do not, however, see clearly how this delay is practicable, or how either of the legislative bodies can be assembled except there be one Parliament, consisting of two houses, and dependent upon each other. The idea is, however, worth an inquiry, and, if practicable, would be more acceptable than a choice made by the GOVERNOR alone, acting upon the advice of the Executive, as constituted now. Still it is a great point that a new Ministry will have power to appoint any number of nominees, who will be able to swamp any majority in the Upper House hostile to the Government; or the GOVERNOR will have the alternative of choosing a Minister whose views harmonize with the Upper House, pending only an appeal to the country by dissolution.

Mr. DUFFY is in favour of the elective principle, but he gives some good advice to this colony. "*You would still*," he said, "*have a house of nominees; but they would not be the nominees of the government, but the nominees of the people. The people of this country have got possession of their great inheritance of boundless lands and inexhaustible natural riches; it would be madness, I think, instead of taking care of it, to waste their time in squabbling about the shape of the key which is to open the door.*"

This view we have inculcated so often that we only express our gladness that it is confirmed by a gentleman whose good faith no one will question. The estimate which Mr. DUFFY forms of the "*Instructions* to the governors" may be a fresh idea to a gentleman from Europe, but it is as old as the Press in these colonies. Many of these documents are the traditions of office and nothing more. We pointed out the other day that the Instructions are at variance point blank with the Bill. But this is nothing extraordinary. We heard recently the GOVERNOR-GENERAL take an oath of office in the present times much like a great joke—something like being sworn at Highgate, which is an abjuration of small beer in favour of strong. We must always recollect that England has the cobwebs of a thousand years, as well as the massiveness, the grandeur, and the glory. Who troubles himself about spiders when expanding his vision to reach the majestic proportions of Westminster Hall? We have, however, a Governor who has a will of his own, who understands the dreams of Downing-street, and the interpretation thereof.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL's name was omitted from the toast at the banquet. We respect the impression to which that unusual course must be ascribed. There was an idea that in a former station he went out his of way to oppress the exiles by vexatious restrictions. We believe that he was not otherwise responsible than as the head of a Government must be always held for the conduct of those under him. After the disclosures respecting Dr. HAMPTON, of him anything may be inferred. We have, however, in our possession a letter from a gentleman once holding high office, but who lost it through some quarrel with the GOVERNOR when in Van Diemen's Land, who we may be sure was not greatly his friend. In reference to the charge, his words are, "I like to give the devil his due, but he certainly did not do that." Considering that the whole affair is past, and that the GOVERNOR has reached the top of the ladder without any chance of being turned off, it will be just as well to open a new account, and at all public assemblies to let bygones be bygones, and treat him as the highest authority in the colony, and the representative of the QUEEN.

We must always judge men by their own position—in some measure from their own standpoint. The appearance of Mr. DUFFY amongst us has taught us to correct many of our ideas of men. Twelve months ago it is very likely he would have received from the general Press anything but a flattering reception. He has here, however, manifested a ripe judgment and a candid spirit;—just as much of the Irishman as gives a pleasing variety in public life. We doubt not he will have the kindness of the colonists, with whom he has cast his lot, who love earnestness and integrity even in an enemy—much more in a friend.

SUPREME COURT.—NOTICE.

THERE will be no sitting of the Court in any branches of its jurisdiction on Thursday (this day), but the offices will be open for any business of an urgent nature.

By order of their Honors the judges.
(Signed) HENRY CARY, Master in Equity.
(Signed) S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary.
March 12, 1856.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.
MESSRS. BURT, HASSALL, AND CO.—At the Cattle Market Yards, at 11 o'clock Mares, Colts, and Fillies.
MR. G. SMITH.—On the Ground, Newtown, at 12 o'clock, Two Cottages and Six Acres of Land.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins.
MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Jewellery, Fire-arms, &c.
MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, SEN., AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco and Groceries.
MR. BERESFORD.—Heaton Park Farm, near Liverpool, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Cow, Bullocks, Gig, Implements, Household Goods.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—If you think the enclosed correspondence is worthy of publication, it is quite at your service. I wrote to Mr. Plunkett for my own satisfaction; possibly other electors may be holding an opinion unfavourable to that gentleman; and his frank and candid denial of his most distant connexion with the order of Jesuits may relieve their minds, as it has mine. I now purpose voting for Mr. Plunkett.

I am, yours very truly,
L. E. THRELKELD.

March 8th, 1856. 4, Prince-street, Sydney.

My dear Sir,—There is a point in the present crisis which is important as regards your own election as a candidate for Sydney, and yourself alone can clear the matter up, I trust satisfactorily to the Protestant electors, with several of whom I have conversed on the subject, and who object to your being returned on certain grounds, the which I am not in a position to gainsay. Whenever I have stated my intention of voting for you, irrespective of religious profession, I have been met with the answer—but, though we have no objection to Mr. Plunkett personally, yet, believing him to be a sympathiser with, if not a secret member of, the Society of Jesuits in the Roman Papacy, destroys our confidence in him as a representative. Now, I inform you of this circumstance, and strongly press it on your most careful attention, that you should on the nomination day, on the hustings, and not before, set this matter at rest by stating whether such be a fact or not. You may depend upon it that many votes will depend on your answer in this particular on the day of nomination, it being so intimately connected with civil and religious liberty. I trust you will be able to convince many conscientious persons on this point, so as to insure your seat in the New Parliament, which I trust will prove beneficial to all classes of society.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours, faithfully,
L. E. THRELKELD.

J. H. Plunkett, Esquire.

Attorney-General's Office, 11th March, 1856.

My dear Sir,—In the midst of a great press of business, I must not omit to thank you for your kind and friendly note.

I have to assure you, for your own satisfaction, that I never spoke to a *Jesuit* in my life, knowing him to be such; and it is hardly necessary to say that I do not belong to, or have I any connection, direct or indirectly, with any society of Jesuits; and those who know anything of me cannot say that I have anything *Jesuitical* (in the popular phrase) about me.

In haste, believe me, yours respectfully,
J. H. PLUNKETT.

The Rev. L. E. Threlkeld.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Perhaps you will kindly inform me, through the medium of your paper, if it is customary to inter the bodies of seamen who have unfortunately been drowned in Port Jackson without the Christian burial service being previously read over the corpse by a duly qualified clergyman? A case occurred last week, and an undertaker was employed by the captain of the vessel to whom the man belonged to conduct the funeral. To the surprise of every one, when the body was taken to the burial ground, no clergyman was present, and the service was read by one of the followers. If the gentleman who performed the last kind office for the poor man had forgotten his prayer book, is it possible that the officials would have allowed the body of a fellow-Christian to have been deposited like the carcase of some wild animal?

Surely some one is guilty of great negligence to permit such a thing to occur in a civilised and enlightened city like Sydney.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
March 11. AN INQUIRER.

MR. PLUNKETT'S VOTING PAPERS.—The committee desire us to mention that at each polling place there will be a quantity of voting papers, and poll-clerks are appointed to fill them up according to the instructions of the voter.

MR. R. CAMPBELL.—This gentleman arrived by the Wonga Wonga last evening.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS of WELLINGTON and BLIGH.—Gentlemen,—Your respected member, Mr. Finch, having intimated that it is not his intention again to solicit your suffrages, I venture, at the request of many of you, to announce myself a candidate for the representation of your districts in Parliament.

I have lived among you for sixteen years, and hold property in your districts. I am not therefore unacquainted with your wishes and wants, and my interests and yours are identical. My present pursuits render my residence in Sydney necessary. I shall consequently have the better opportunity of protecting and promoting your rights and interests. The grand impending event is the trial of our new Constitution. I am not wedded to a nominated in preference to an elected Upper House, but am prepared, should experience prove the former to be undesirable, to surrender my present pre-conceived opinions, and to advocate the latter.

Education has no warmer advocate than I. Provision has been already made for the training of our youth in the towns, but it should be the especial duty of your representatives to urge the extension of these blessings to the pastoral districts, and thus prevent the generation now advancing there to maturity from growing up in ignorance and barbarism, but this can only be accomplished under the National system.

The well-doing and well-being of all the colonists are dependent upon the producers, among the principal of whom are the graziers and sheep farmers. The attempted separation of interests which are identical is but the artifice of the pretended patriots, besides which, a breach of faith with the squatters would be dishonest, and nothing that is dishonest can by possibility be advantageous.

The Southern and Northern districts have hitherto obtained a most disproportionate share of those advantages which railways, roads, and bridges confer. Your representative should endeavour to prevent the Western Districts from continuing thus to suffer under so very partial and unequal a distribution of the resources applicable to internal communication.

Reserving further explanation until I have the honour to appear before you in person,

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

Sydney, January 16th, 1856. GEORGE S. LORD.

REQUISITION from the ELECTORS, SHOALHAVEN, COUNTY of ST. VINCENT, to Lieutenant SADLEIR, R.N., requesting permission to put him in nomination for the representation of this county in the new Council.

Sir,—We, the undersigned electors, deeply sensible of your high qualifications to watch over and faithfully represent not only our local but the general interests of the colony, at this most critical moment of our political existence, in order to guard against and avoid the shoals and quicksands which appear to beset the path, and impede the onward course of our political freedom and national prosperity, earnestly and respectfully request your permission to put you in nomination to represent the county of St. Vincent in the ensuing colonial Parliament; and we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use our best exertions, energies, and influence, to ensure your triumphant election.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
[Here follow eighty signatures.]

REPLY.—T. Parker de Mestre, Richard Kemp, James Graham, Esq., and the eighty other electors signing the requisition, Shoalhaven, County of St. Vincent.

Gentlemen,—It was not my intention to have offered myself as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly under the new Constitution; but it would betray not only indifference to our colonial interests, but to the very flattering request contained in your numerously signed requisition, were I not at once to respond in the affirmative and place my services at your disposal, and in so doing I feel bound to lay before you a summary of my views.

I am opposed to the Nominee basis in the Constitution Act, and to other clauses in the same.

I advocate a liberal system of land management, calculated to invite immigration and to retain the same in a settled population, so that every man may have a home.

I am desirous to promote a comprehensive system of education, believing that intellectual advancement, based on moral principle, can alone ensure national greatness. The extension of railroads, formation of roads to the sea coast, so as to diminish land transit, and promote a colonial marine by opening our harbours; the consolidation of our law, and everything which may facilitate the ends of justice, and the progress of our colonial interests shall have my best attention.

Economy, coupled with efficiency, in our public expenditure, and measures, not men, would be my guiding principle.

Anticipating an early visit to your district, and respectfully soliciting the support of the electors of the county of St. Vincent in their various electoral divisions,

I am, Gentlemen, your obliged servant,

Sydney, November 28th, 1855. RICHARD SADLEIR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF CLARENCE AND DARLING DOWNS.—Gentlemen,—Having seen it stated in one of the newspapers that I am a candidate for the representation of another constituency in the New Parliament, I beg to inform you that such is not the case. Having been elected by you on the last occasion by so large a majority, I felt it my bounden duty to place my services at your disposal should you think fit to confer upon me so flattering a mark of your confidence as again to return me your representative, the last in all probability that you will send to the Parliament of New South Wales.

Although representing a pastoral constituency, I shall consider myself the advocate of no particular interest,—the prosperity of the various sections of the community must advance simultaneously. Nothing can be more absurd than the "parrot cry" got up by designing and ignorant persons, that the civilisation and settlement of the country are retarded by the squatters. None benefit more than they do by the growth of an agricultural population around them, and whilst I shall oppose most strenuously any attempt to break faith with the present occupiers of the Crown lands, I shall support every measure that may increase the facilities to those desirous of engaging in agricultural pursuits, of obtaining small farms, at a moderate price, and without harassing delays.

To render the occupation of the fertile lands of the interior profitable and attractive, the means of internal communication must be improved, by maintaining the main thoroughfares in a proper state of repair by the removal as far as practicable of the impediments to the navigation of our rivers, and by the construction of such works as the tramroad proposed by me from the head of the navigation of the river Brisbane to New England, which I trust soon to see in progress, and which, when completed, will speedily place the large agricultural reserves in that district in the hands of a useful productive population.

As the New Constitution has now by law become the constitution of the colony, it behoves every one really interested in the public welfare to lay aside all prejudices, and with honesty of purpose to assist in giving it a fair trial, and subjecting it to the test of time, which alone can point out what alterations are required to meet the peculiar wants of the community; any experiments based only on theories would be unwise and dangerous at present.

In my opinion local matters are best left to the care of those immediately interested, I shall therefore support the establishment of municipal institutions throughout the colony.

My views on most subjects being already known to you, I do not consider it necessary to enter into any lengthened statements of them at present, as I shall have an opportunity of answering any questions you may desire to put to me, before the day of election.

I remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
J. H. HOOD.

TO WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq.—Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of the Cumberland Boroughs, approve of your conduct during the many years you have been in the Legislative Council, and being fully persuaded that at the present crisis it is of the utmost importance to send into the New Parliament men who, like yourself, are identified with the interests of the country, request that you will allow us to put you in nomination as a candidate for our constituency, in which case we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to secure your return.

John Hoskisson, Windsor	John Ducker, Richmond
James Hale, ditto	William Town, ditto
Thomas Tebbutt, ditto	George Martin, ditto
Henry Day, ditto	Montgomery Sheppard, ditto
Richard Dunston, ditto	John Belairs, ditto
Charles Rather, jun., ditto	George Guest, ditto
John Dunn, ditto	Richard Allen, ditto
Luben White, ditto	Fred. Thompson, ditto
Walter Blanchard, ditto	Joseph Stratford, ditto
John Ashcroft, ditto	Thomas Richards, ditto
John Tebbutt, sen., ditto	William Magick, ditto
Robert Roberts, ditto	Richard King, ditto
M. O'Brien, ditto	W. T. Price, ditto
Joseph Pitt, ditto	Charles Hogsflesh, ditto
John Galloway, ditto	W. M. Benson, ditto
John Mills, ditto	William Benson, ditto
James Aycough, J.P., ditto	Stephen Field, ditto
James Ingram, ditto	Henry Richardson, ditto
Henry M'Court, ditto	Henry Whitney, ditto
James Dorset, ditto	William Tomkinson, ditto
William Hall, ditto	Thomas Ashton, ditto
John Burton, ditto	Samuel Boughton, ditto
S. Edgerton, ditto	Samuel Nixon, ditto
John Hambly, ditto	William Small, ditto
Gilbert Middleton, ditto	William Sharp, ditto
George Baxter, ditto	John Shand Maclean, ditto
Joseph Napthali, ditto	Thomas Silk, ditto
Reuben Pullock, ditto	George James, ditto
Richard Mawson, ditto	William Heath, ditto
Cooper Broderick, ditto	James South, ditto
Lewis Burnett, ditto	Robert Eggleton, ditto
Benjamin Barnett, ditto	Abraham Cornwell, ditto
Evan Lloyd, ditto	William Dean, ditto
Charles Backer, ditto	Matthew Webb, ditto
Edward Woods, ditto	Isaac Cornwell, ditto
James Mervin, ditto	Thomas Carter, ditto
Edward Stephenson, ditto	William Bush, ditto
Henry Pacey, ditto	Thomas Nixon, ditto
William Beard, ditto	S. O'Gracy, ditto
Thomas Faux, ditto	Edward Partis, ditto
William Robinson, ditto	John M'Ginnity, ditto
William Beard, jun., ditto	Daniel Frazier, ditto
William M'Alpin, Richmond	William Fletcher, ditto
John Eider, clerk, ditto	William South, ditto
Richard Griffiths, ditto	H. P. Brooks, ditto
Daniel Harrasky, ditto	Joseph Carman, ditto
Henry Francis Seymour, ditto	John Whitney, ditto
Thomas Esther, sen., ditto	Thomas Ridgebridge, ditto
John H. Grinsell, ditto	William Cornwell, ditto
James M. Kelly, ditto	William Allen, ditto
Thomas Esther, jun., ditto	Edward Lewis, ditto
Edwin Young, ditto	Benjamin Bell, ditto
Robert Vincent Esther, ditto	James Houghton, ditto
John F. Jones, ditto	Michael Connor, ditto
Thomas Sullivan, ditto	Matthew Hughes, ditto
William Sullivan, ditto	Thomas Hughes, ditto.

Richmond, February 27, 1856.

To John Hoskisson, Esq., James Hale, Esq., Thomas Tebbutt, Esq., and the other gentlemen who have signed the requisition.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the expression of confidence contained in the requisition presented to me, to allow you to put me in nomination as your representative in the new Parliament.

I have much pleasure in acceding to your request; and should you by a majority place me in the honorable position of a member of the Legislative Assembly, it will be my constant and earnest endeavour to discharge the important duties devolving upon me faithfully, and with diligence.

I feel, and would not shrink from admitting the fact, that my attendance in the Council Chamber during the last session was not such as I could have wished, or my constituents approve. I may, however, plead that the circumstances which led to my absence were entirely beyond my control.

My political opinions are tolerably well known to most of you, but I shall take an early opportunity of visiting you in your various localities, when I shall be able fully to explain my views of those subjects which are likely to engage the attention of the new Parliament.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

Big Hill, Mudgee. WILLIAM BOWMAN.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—PENRITH.—Mr. R. S. ROSS'S Working Committee:—

Mr. J. Wallis	Mr. T. A. Salmon
J. Margeson	C. Palmer
E. Heavy	G. Jourdan
M. Reed	C. Goodwin
H. Willis	M. Mason
W. G. Robbins	J. Kennedy
J. Cox	J. Day
W. Field	J. Wyld
P. Wyche	J. Gibson
J. Lott	H. Heavey

M. C. TREANOR, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, February 21, 1856.

SPRING VANS for REMOVALS.—Cash charges for pianofortes, furniture, &c., five shillings per hour; or by contract if preferred. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte selector, valuer, tuner, &c., 79, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

CAMPBELL, PARKER, WILSHIRE and COWPER, for the CITY.—GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Central Committee to ensure the election of the gentlemen above named.

Mr. Edward Flood	Mr. J. Robinson
John Campbell, J.P.	W. Brookes
Thomas Walker, J.P.	Webster
James Martin	John Boulton
George Hill, J.P.	T. Blake
W. E. Piddington	Joseph Wakely
Rev. Thomas Aitkin, M.S.	Edward Cleland
Mr. Richard Driver	John Peate
John Eldridge	William Harving
D. M'Phee, M.D.	M'Eveaney
Edward James	William M'Natty
Martin Guest	George Dury
Thomas Taylor	John Wilkinson
James Oatley	David Morrison
Robert Stewart	Joseph Asterley
Lieutenant Sadlier, R.N.	Andrew M'Aldowney
Mr. B. Mountcastle	Edward Aland
Benjamin James	Wicks Norton
C. G. Reid	E. Sadlier
John Aird	J. M'Kell
Thomas Donaghy	Frederick Kosten
James Kelly, sen.	C. Forsbrugh
James Kelly, jun.	Henry Evers
Robert Kelly	W. Fenton
John Sutton	J. G. Aleisol
Andrew Trimble	Z. S. Moore
Charles Simmons	John Sutherland
William Cargo	W. W. Wilkins
Robert Andrews	J. H. Hilston
Daniel Coughlan, sen.	Henry Tilson
John M'Nabb	T. Simpson
Richard M'Guffin, sen.	Heydon
Richard M'Guffin, jun.	Andrew Ternes
Samuel Hancock	James Bailey
Dr. Whittell	John Paleer
Benjamin Sutherland	John Larkin
Wm. Cox	T. Cardwell
John Galloway	William Drennan
P. Green	William Lovat
Francis Shea	William Pratt
Alfred Cane	Morgan
O. Prescott	Charles Brett
Benjamin Simms	John Lovett
John Robertson	W. Smith
William Tunks	Edward Smith
Henry Jones	Edward Cox
William Cover	W. Forsythe
Thomas Scott	John Slode
John Owen	W. M'Donald
Joseph Owen	W. Shepherd
William Byrnes	Andrew Matthisson
James M'Elveavey	Richard Bentley
William Maxwell	Henry Little
J. L. Nichols	W. Mundey
Thomas Cordingly	James M'Cabe
George Skelton	Robert Wilshire
John Murphy	James Stewart
G. Kelsey	Henry Crane
William Hinchey	James Steel
James Henning	Thomas Cowell
Robert Brown	Thomas Bate
Richard Tremaine	James Hanson
S. S. Goold	James Ironside
J. S. Dobson	Andrew M'Lenahan
Peter M'Beth	Hugh Brodie, sen.
John Pingwall	Archibald Craig
David Low	Joseph Pearce
John O'Brien	W. Parker
C. Richardson	George Smyth
Edward Wilson	W. Fullerton
George Cunningham	Robert Orr
John Smith	William Pringle
James Neale	James M'Lennan
Alexander Kyle	William Dickinson
Duncan M'Lennan	Joseph Wiley
William Ammer	W. Buchanan
William Hunter	Robert King
William Brady	Richard Bosden
Joseph Turner	John Campbell
John Hunter	John Shakeshaft
James Cargo	Robert Molloy
John M'Guffin	Samuel Weldon
Robert Kitchen	John Fearce
Daniel Gouchlan, jun.	Joseph Wolstenholme
Edward Williams	J. J. Chounding
John Stuart	J. H. Hoare
John Macintosh	W. H. Rogers
Hugh Gordon	A. Allen
Thos. Prendergast	A. M'Kay
James G. Allison	James Brennan
Robert Davis	W. L. Ross
Thomas Greenaway	William Bowes
James Brennan	Annet M'Gee
James Byrnes	Adam Bond
Frederick Cane	William Cousens
Wm. Elphinstone	Alexander M'Nelly
John Hordern	Robert Young
J. Beattie	Alfred Bradford
J. Brown	John Couseley
Robert Campbell	John Britten
J. Alison	George Page
Wm Henry Smith	James M'Kay
W. Curtis	John Hanks
John Peattie	Ebenezer Beaumont
James M'Lenahan	T. G. Watson
Joseph Brady	Henry Palser
Adam Lawson	Alexander Sheppard
John Pattison	John Mason
Edward Pryce	John Harris
R. Buckle	Robert Campbell
George Sandford	James Hamilton
Ferrington	James Hawthorne
Francis Duncan	James Seymour
Allan	James Wilks
W. H. Dexter	James Garrick, jun.
Henry Price	Walter S. Uther
Julius Sens	Thomas L. Ross
Robert Smith	James Harvey
John Wells	Alexander Smith
A. Gribben	James Mitchell
Christopher M'Cauly	Peter Brady
John Hill	John Weir
Gilbert Wright	William Finley
William Dunble	James Finley
Andrew Alexander	R. Jones
William Irving	W. Northwood
Edward Peate	I. M. Illidge
William Harrison	Charles Tibbey
Alexander Duncan	Edward Salter
William M'Nalty	D. C. Stewart
John M'Nalty	W. Garland
John Pima	William Green
Frederick Lewis	Frederick Latimore
John Brady	—— Vaughan
William Crighton	William Snow
Thomas Coxhedge	John Wilson
—— Keale	George Simpson
James Green	Abraham Levey
William Creco, senr.	John M'Quatters
William Creco, junr.	Robert Moore
James E. Webb	Hugh Oprey
Charles Hanson	William Smith
W. S. Wheeler	William Evans
Samuel Brennan	—— Roberts
William Gold	John Caldwell
William Hancock	R. Graham
David Colton	Edward J. Borton
William Cochran	Joseph Ratcliffe
William Jones	Frank W. Johnson
James Melville	Stephen Robins
Thomas Peate	David Smart
Philip Stallard	Thomas Newell
George Pattison	Andrew Roxburgh
William Aitken	Charles Fischer
William Newland	Arthur Scarlett
Thomas Flood	Frank M'Kell
Joseph Bridekirk	Richard Cooke
Hugh M'Laughlin	James Maxwell
Henry Parsons	George Fowler
James Chalmers	William Isaacs
Joseph Thomas	James Clements
Richard Wynne	Henry Canner
James M'Nish, M.D.	Andrew Allan
Samuel Smedley	William South
William Walker	Henry Smith
Arthur Tracey	James Hilton
William Bennett	John Brown
William Barnshaw	David Morison
Robert Martin	William Ling
James Pratt	Robert Taylor
John Bucham	Thomas Battie
John Wagstaff	John M'Phail
John Britain	John Glover
Alfred Uther	Thomas Dikes
George M'Cauley	James Cox
Daniel M'Alpin	George Harris
Simpson	Robert Cox, sen.
Wymees	Robert Cox, jun.
Berriman	James Wilson
Dalpain	John Bradley
Newcombe	William Soier
Joseph Strong	John Lindsley
Thomas Skelton	Thomas Berry
William Thomson	Alexander Spalding
Joseph Lee	James Renwick
Richard Betherbridge	John Booth
William Taylor	David Drennan
Joseph Hallows	Thomas Brooker
A. Matchell	Robert Martin
Henry Lee	William Walker
John Longford	W. G. Pennington
Joseph Wishart	George Owen
James M'Kay	J. Montefiore
Abraham Pullin	William Owen

E. J. HAWKSLEY, Honorary Secretary.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., Sydney.—SIR,—We, the resident electors of Campbelltown, embracing a portion of the Cumberland Boroughs, having heard with much pleasure the liberal and manly exposition of your political principles, and feeling confident that we cannot commit our interests to better hands, pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return.

John Hurley	Michael Hickey
Lawrence Kendall	Michael Manddigan
Joe. T. Dennis	Thomas Slater
John Kighran	James Hickey
John Doyle	John Bickleford
William Burrell	Thomas Boulton
Edmund Fitzgerald	Michael Byrne, the younger
Bryan McGuire	Thomas Gill
James Campbell	Richard Stewart
Joseph Henderson	Joseph Finn
James Shiels	Richard North
Dennis Shiels	Patrick Doolan
Michael Byrne	Michael Toohy
Sylvester Byrne	Samuel Parker
Dennis O'Brien	Edmund Broughill
John McGrath	Charles Thompson
Patrick Clifton	William Gilchrist
Robert Woodbridge	James Heaney
William Keeshan	Thomas McGuan
Michael Brennan	Patrick Flannagan
John Sullivan	Thomas Corbett
Benjamin Samuda	Edward Croft
William Saunders	Barnard McCarney
Edward Wilkinson	William Hannon
John McAllister	George Payne
Richard McAlister	John Ifield.
Patrick McMahon	

REPLY.

To John Hurley, Lawrence Kendall, Joseph T. Dennis, and John Kighran, Esquires, and other gentlemen signing the requisition,

GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely thank you for the very flattering requisition which I have this day received. I am happy to think that the speech which I delivered in your town should have met with such general approval. Whether returned or not as your representative, I shall always look back with pleasure upon the evening I had the honour of addressing you. In the event of my being returned you may depend upon it I shall be always at my post; and any matter of local interest which you may confide to my care, shall be honestly represented.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

Sydney, February 21, 1856. ROBERT SCOTT ROSS.

MR. PLUNKETT'S ELECTION.—COOK WARD BRANCH COMMITTEE:—

Francis Callaghan	John Hogan
John Lovett	Patrick Casey
James O'Neil	P. Larkin
John Atkins, J.P.	John Brown
Charles Pitt	Thomas Grogan
Joseph Ratcliff	James Gilroy
Michael Riley	John Doherty
L. Keogh	John Shearer
Samuel Nesbitt	John O'Neil
Wm. Flynn	James Smith
Michael Carroll	D. Robinson
W. Aston	James Butler
M. Tully	Peter Murphy
W. Dalzil	John Shearer, junior
John Toohey	Robert Small
Wm. Galvin	Edward Stephens
James Ward	G. O'Brien
James Mahony	James Byrne
Michael Maher	T. M. Worthington
John Brown	Peter Punch
John Donald	John O'Brien
Matthew Lacey	Michael Shea
Cornelius Reilly	John Hourigan.

FRANCIS CALLAGHAN, Hon. Sec., Royal Yacht Hotel.

CITY ELECTION.—Mr. PLUNKETT'S WARD COMMITTEES.

GIPPS WARD.

P. Hogan	James Conran
Owen J. Carraher	Dr. Mackellar
Thomas Ryan	Daniel Dwyer
W. S. Moutry	John Crowe
John Davis	John Macnamara (Wharf)
E. K. Silvester	James Casey
Michael Hussey	Henry Byrnes
T. Shounsey	Lawrence Corcoran
J. Shounsey	John Cuthbert
Thomas Galbraith	Thomas Moloney
Patrick Freehill	Frederick Ross
James O'Neill	Thomas Lynch
Daniel Tierney	John Needham
Thomas Rodgers	Richard Wild.

With power to add to their number.
P. HOGAN, Hon. Secretary.

BRISBANE WARD.

P. Gouin	W. H. Aldis
W. H. Huskinson	J. Ward
J. Cavanagh	H. Nowland
M. Charlton	B. Mahon
S. Croft	M. O'Neil
M. Moss	U. O'Neil
P. Doyle	J. O'Neil
M. Hayes	W. Armstrong
J. Gillick	James Smith
J. Hassett	W. Brown
J. Ryan	P. Smith
P. Lynch	H. J. Cohen
J. Mulholland	S. J. Cohen
Michael Morrisey	Thomas Lawless
John O'Dowd	John Armstrong.
James Wheaton	

With power to add to their number.
JOHN GILLICK, Hon. Secretary.

COOK WARD.

James Husband	James Taylor
John Thorpe Frost	Denis Guerin
John Murphy	William Greig
John Grant, M.D.	Joseph Carter
Charles E. Langley	William J. Powell
Arthur Poulton	William Chalk
John Molony	Michael H. Landy
Benjamin C. Bradshaw	Edward Gallagher
William H. Galbraith	John Barlow
Richard Creagh	John O'Liffe
James O'Neil	H. Dobson
James Tighe, jun.	Felix Moss
John O'Hehir	

With power to add to their number.
RICHARD CREAGH, Hon. Secretary.

PHILLIP WARD.

Edward Cunningham	Thomas Molloy
Joseph Hook	Thomas Clune
John P. Barnes	Michael M'Manaman
Thomas Quigly	John Doran
Richard Brown	Thomas Staunton
Morris O'Neil	John J. Curran
Luke Ryan	William Roach
Cavin Byrnes	Hugh White
John Madden	William Coleman
Thomas Quesley	Patrick Mooney
Patrick Daly	John Mooney
Philip Walsh	William M'Guckin
John Berne	J. Horsey
Henry Harris	William Rutledge
Thomas O'Neil	John Mealy
Cormick Smith	Patrick O'Heir
Thomas M'Quire	Richard Cullen
William Coman	Patrick Cormers
William Roach	Peter Hughes
Michael Dallahunty	Michael M'Namara
Benjamin Green	Thomas Grogan
Cornelius Moran	Francis Timmins
William Costelo	John Sproule
Patrick Scott	John S. Fowles
Terence Daly	William Walsh
Roderick Ryan	Peter Brennan
James Cosgrove	W. F. Wilshire
John Dwyer	John Tracy
George Scott	Patrick McGrath
Edward Sheehan	Patrick Cunningham
Patrick Miley	Cornelius Canty
Frederick Molley	Lawrence Bergin
Patrick Walsh	James Commerford
James Gleeson	John Ferrell
John Higgins	Michael Murphy
John Cahel	James Ward
Edward M'Grath	James Mannion
George Byrnes	James Shaughnessy.
Timothy Cunningham	

With power to add to their number.
HENRY HYNDES, Hon. Secretary.

PYRMONT BRANCH.

John M'Carthy	Thomas Brody
A. D. Murphy	Philip Holdsworth
John Carr	William Taylor
John Aseew	Thomas Healy
John Hadfield	H. Davis
William Astor	Matthew Byrne
Peter Hutton	Silvester Warburton
George Dewer	—. Allen
David Morris	

With power to add to their number.

BOURKE WARD.

Daniel Egan, M.L.C.	H. Solomons
L. Farrell	S. Davis
A. Collins	Stephen Mullarkey
E. McEnroe	J. Lochum
John Falk	H. G. Jervis
James Meyerfeld	David Creaton
C. Colien	Lewis Mahon
Robert Willis	Ed. O'Connor
Thomas Collier	G. Allen
J. Pillet	J. Bennett
L. Moss	Dr. Lowus
William Sharp	H. Bechfeld
J. Clinton	H. J. Seston
— Curtis	F. Barkhausen
Robert Smith	T. Cohen
J. Wells	Edwin Beckman
H. Wilson	John Corcoran
J. Row	C. Bowler
E. Row	F. W. Perry
M. Mollaney	P. M. O'Connor
Peter Hoffman	D. W. Donovan
D. Lynch	W. Hurry
Henry Kyser	James O'Dwyer
Charles Bath	A. Belker
Henry Lubeck	W. C. Murphy
G. Pike	Thomas Severn
Michael J. Russell	— Schilsky
J. Hughes	Hiram Moses
J. Turner	J. Cox

With power to add to their number.
P. M. O'CONNOR, Honorary Secretary.

MACQUARIE WARD.

John Arkins	D. W. Clarkson
Thos. Moore	Martin Morrisson
Thos. Broughton	James Black
Alfred Fairfax	James Glissan
Chas. H. Haigh	James Cosgrove
David Peden	Wm. Bowers
Patrick Fox	Peter Quirk
Timothy Maher	Nicholas Walshe
Richard Coveny	R. Murphy
John Hughes	John Smith
Thos. Hughes	Morgan Hughes
John P. Egan	Eugene Flynn
Thos. M'Keown	Wm. Brady
John Keane	Jeremiah Moore
John Pearson	Denis M'Enerow
Patrick Mullins	Wm. Dolman
Wm. Bestwick	Andrew Lenehan
Jeremiah Canty	Michael Darcy
J. Curren	Richard Cullen
James Brady	J. Jones
J. H. Scrutton	S. Nathan
Wm. Collee	George Martyn

With power to add to their number.
JAMES GLISSAN, Hon. Sec.

Any gentlemen whose names have been omitted from the various Committees, can have their names inserted on application to the Secretaries.

R. S. ROSS, J. HART, Honorary Secretaries.
RICHARD CREAGH, Acting Sec., Central Committee.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., of SYDNEY.—Sir,—We, the residents of Liverpool, and electors of the Boroughs of Cumberland, having heard your political opinions, in public meeting assembled, being satisfied with the sentiments to which you then gave expression, request you to allow yourself to be placed in nomination as our representative in the new Parliament, feeling perfectly satisfied that the interests of this important portion of the colony cannot be confided to better hands; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavours to secure your return.

C. H. Bayley, J.P.	George Girling
J. H. Atkinson	James Bense
A. T. Faunce, J.P.	Benjamin G. Salmon
Ernest Goertz	John Graney
H. B. Beresford	William Hatton
P. H. Mulholland	James May
J. B. Watson, J.P.	Peter Mantor
Richard Brotherton	Wm. Barrett
David Armstrong	J. T. Taylor
W. H. Elger	C. M. S. Browne
Alfred Wilson	John C. Browe
John Trott	Joseph Wearne
James Bowles	Stephen Whiteman
Robert Miller	Hiram Quin.
W. Munro	J. Patmore
A. Munro	

REPLY.

C. H. Bayley, Esq., J.P., J. B. Watson, Esq., J.P., A. J. Faunce, Esq., J.P., J. H. Atkinson, Esq., H. B. Beresford, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel deeply sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me in the requisition which I have this day received; it will be unnecessary for me in reply to enter upon an exposition of my political sentiments, having already addressed you. Of this you may rest assured, in the event of my being returned as your member, that my time, and whatever abilities I may possess, shall be devoted, not only to the interests of your district and the Cumberland Boroughs, but the colony in general.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

Sydney, February 11, 1856. ROBERT SCOTT ROSS.

SOUTH CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—Mr. MANNING'S Central Committee:—

T. W. Bowden	Edward Knox
E. W. Cameron	William Lucas
John Croft	R. W. Moore
R. Driver, jun.	G. R. Nichols
J. T. Gannon	David Peden
George Hill	Henry Prince
Thomas Holt, jun.	Lewis Samuel
Robert Johnson	R. T. Want
John Macnamara	William Jolly
Felix Wilson	

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 502, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount and communications for the Board of Directors will be received at the southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Transferable Railway Debentures of £100 each.
Term, seven years. Rate of Interest, 8 per cent.

In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Council, incorporating the Company, and with the order of Shareholders, passed at the Fourth Half-yearly Meeting, on the 3rd July, 1855, the Directors are prepared to receive Sealed Tenders from persons desirous of advancing the whole, or any portion, of the Sum of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds sterling, on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:

I. The Loan will be secured on the Property of the Company, and the Rates to arise by virtue of their Act.

II. Tenders will be received for sums from One Hundred Pounds upwards; but each Tender must be for an even sum of Hundreds of Pounds, and must be endorsed, "Tender for Debentures."

III. If any Tender be accepted, Debentures for £100 each will be issued for the amount tendered for, and will bear Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum, payable Half-Yearly, on the 1st January, and 1st July, at the option of the Holder, either at the Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Geelong, or Sydney; or at the Company's Bankers, in London.

IV. The Principal will not be payable for Seven Years, from the date of the Debenture, which will be the 1st April, 1856.

V. The amount tendered for, if accepted, must be paid in Cash, and Debentures will be issued for such amount, on and after the 5th day of April.

Tenders, stating Name and Address of the Tenderer, the amount offered, and the place where payments of Interest is desired, will be received, addressed to the Board of Directors, at the Offices, Geelong, until the 31st day of March, 1856.

Any further information may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's Offices, Geelong.

By order of the Board.
MARTIN SHOLL, Secretary.

Offices, Terminus, Geelong, February 28th, 1856.

BOILING DOWN AT WINDERMERE.—The undersigned begs to inform Stockholders and the public generally, that having disposed of his mines at Newcastle, he is about returning to his old establishment at Windermere, where he will be ready to receive stock of boil down, on or about the 15th instant. To his old friends and patrons it will be quite sufficient to say, the business will be under his own superintendence, and that it will still be his study strictly to give every satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. As to the tallow manufactured by him, it is well-known both in the Sydney and home markets, and has never been excelled by any other establishment in the colony; in fact any purchaser in Sydney, will give the highest price for his brand, without examining the article:

Terms for Boiling as under—

	s.	d.
Cattle, per head	5	0
Sheep, ditto	1	0
Salting hides, fit for the English market	1	6
Drying and packing sheepskins	0	3

Casks supplied at cost price. The above prices include delivery at Morpeth. Hides purchased at market price. Advances made on stock when delivered for boiling.

JOHN NOTT.

Windermere, March 1st, 1856.

All communications addressed to me at Windermere will meet with prompt attention.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Selling off! Selling off!! at reduced prices, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East, to make room for a large stock daily expected from London, comprising every description of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes, in endless variety, for taste, style, workmanship, and durability not to be equalled. N.B.—Ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order.

BOWLING ALLEYS.—Best Balls and Pins can be had of A. STEEL, turner, Liverpool-street, opposite the Sugar Works, Sydney.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, LICENSED AUCTIONEERS and AGENTS, Auction Mart and Stores, 261, George-street. Land Offices, first floor, 264, George-street. Produce and General Stores, Wynyard-lane (late E. and A. Meyer) and 46, York-street.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

ESTATES, LAND, HOUSES, and SHARES.

We beg to apprise the public that we are prepared to effect sales of the above, as hitherto, and that, for the more convenient exhibition of plans and particulars, in addition to our present Sale Room, we have opened over it A NEW PLAN ROOM and LAND OFFICE, which will be used chiefly for that purpose, and where, besides plans of properties on sale, those of valuable estates sold by the late Mr. Lyons, auctioneer, can be referred to. We are also at liberty to make sales on the ground in any part of the colony, and in all cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now charged.

Mr. PURKIS will continue to pay very particular attention to this branch of the business, with the details of which he is thoroughly acquainted, and has been more or less occupied in Sydney since 1831.

MERCHANDIZE, SHIPS, CARGOES, WOOL, TALLOW, PRODUCE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, STATIONS, &c.

We are prepared to make sales of the above to any extent, and in cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now current, and will continue to carry out our system of prompt settlements for all sales concluded, which we have so successfully pursued since our commencement of business in 1851.

Our joint ability and experience in the above matters, extending over many years, are at the service of the public. We have to return thanks to our numerous friends for past liberal patronage, and, hoping for a continuance of the same, and an extension of public favour, subscribe ourselves truly,

Its obedient servants,
PURKIS and LAMBERT.

George-street, 5th March, 1856.

WOLLONGONG.—JOHNSON'S (late Black Swan) Family Hotel.—Visitors to Wollongong patronising the above hotel, are assured of finding good and clean beds, first-class wines, spirits, and beers, attention, civility, and comfort with moderate charges. Private apartments fronting the sea, opening on to the lawn, for families or new married couples. F. JOHNSON, late of Harrack-street, Sydney, proprietor. N.B.—Good stabling, gigs, and saddle horses.

LIGHT SUMMER HATS.—B. MOUNTCASTLE has much pleasure in calling attention to his large stock of drab, beaver, merino and felt hats. Also ladies' riding hats, caps, gloves, &c., &c., &c. Every description of hat made to order. 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street. Business closed at half-past 7, Saturdays excepted.

TAKE NOTICE that all the Great Bargains are going off very fast at BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO.'S, 60, King-street, the People's Clothiers. Look at the prices.

	s.	d.
Coats	1	6
Waistcoats	1	6
Trousers	2	6
Boys' dresses, holland	2	6
Boys' dresses, lustre	7	6
Boys' dresses, cloth	11	6
Boys' moleskin trousers	2	6
Boys' cord trousers	2	6
Boys' shirts	1	6
Boys' coats, lustre	3	6
Men's woollen cord trousers	10	6
Men's drab and white moleskin trousers	5	0
Men's shirts	1	6
Men's handkerchiefs, silk	1	0
Men's handkerchiefs, cambric	0	6
Men's cotton braces, good	0	3
Men's caps, fancy cloth	1	0

One month only, the Great Sale of bargains.

NOW LANDING.—
Ex Harkaway,
Truman's XX stout
Taylor's Porter.
Ex Washington Irving:
Whitbread's porter.
Ex Moultan:
Double diamond port wine.
THOMPSON and CAPORN, New Pitt-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,
Seeds—
Lucerne, fresh, just imported
Clover, white and red, ditto ditto
Oats, seed and feed.
FERRIS and ARKINS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

PUBLIC GUIDANCE.—Those that are in want of a neat and serviceable Watch, should pay a visit to the Pitt-street Jewellery Establishment, next the Victoria Theatre, where the largest lot of Gold and Silver Watches, of every description imaginable, has just been opened, and at such reduced prices, that any person really in want of the above most useful guide, ought not to neglect the present opportunity.

Silver Watches, jewelled in 4 and 6 holes, sunk seconds, very neat, for the vest pocket, about 200 various sorts ... £2 10s. each
The same in gold cases ... 4 10 „
Silver hunting cases, going while wound ... 3 10 „
Gold ... 7 10 „

Any of the above warranted for two years.

Silver detached Patent Levers, jewelled in 10 and 13 holes, compensation, balance, with maintaining power, the largest lot in the colony ... £3 10s. each
The same in gold ... 7 10 „
Silver detached patent levers, in hunting cases ... 5 5 „
Gold ... 10 10 „

Any of these warranted for two years.

Silver patent lever watches, London made, capped and jewelled, with all the other late improvements to good timekeepers; a really serviceable guide to bushmen and seafaring men, warranted to stand hard riding or other strong exertions ... £6 10s. each.
The same in gold ... 15 10s. „
Stout silver hunting water-tight cover ... 7 10s. „
Ditto gold ditto ditto ditto ... 20 0s. „

Any from this lot warranted in writing for 3 years.

Remember, any of the above mentioned lot of watches are warranted in writing to perform the correct time as stated above; after the expired time it will be cleaned and examined, if required, for 7s. 6d.

Country orders attended with despatch.

D. MITCHELL, watchmaker and jeweller, 100, Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre.

N.B.—Gold and silver jewellery of every description imaginable at London prices. A variety of sterling silver spoons and forks, of every pattern, at greatly reduced prices.

PARKE'S DETERGENT WASHING PASTE.—An article that can be guaranteed to facilitate the labours of the Laundry, and not to injure the finest fabrics. Useful also for cleaning paint, metal, &c., and rendering hard water soft. On SALE, wholesale and retail at W. READING'S, 254, George-st.

TO BLACKSMITHS, Tinsmiths, Plumbers, &c., &c. Now Landing, ex David M'Iver, 12 tons casement iron, of superior quality, viz.,

40 bundles 1 x ¼
80 „ 1 x ¼
40 „ 1 x ¼
80 „ 1 x ¼
40 „ 1 x ¼
41 „ 1 x ¼
40 „ 1 x 5-16
41 „ 1 x 5-16
41 „ 1 x ¼

To be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to WILLIAM MACDONALD, Macquarie Place.

ALE and PORTER, now landing ex Harkaway.—
100 hogsheads Abbott's royal diamond ale
75 casks ditto stout, in quarts
87 ditto ditto ditto, in pints.
MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO.

JUST received per Mooltan, and for SALE by the undersigned,
150 boxes IC tin plates
80 ditto IX ditto
80 ditto IXX ditto.
LAMB, SPRY, and CO., Fort-street.

SARSAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned, sole agents and retail of most chemists throughout the colony MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE by the undersigned.—100 Tierces Beef, ready for shipment, and guaranteed for two years; also, 50 barrels Irish and American Pork, Ox Tongues, Suet, &c., packed and ready for sea use.

Live Stock supplied on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits, and Provisions of every description ready for shipment by E. B. CULLEN, Bon Accord Stores, Circular Quay.

N.B.—Merchandise and passengers' goods stored at a moderate rate. The stores are perfectly dry, free from vermin, and fit for any goods.

SHERRY WINES.—The undersigned have for SALE at their stores a few parcels of Gordon's superior brand of first and second class pale sherries, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves. Specially selected for this market, and which they are disposed to offer at a shade under current rates, in order to close the shipments. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

BALTIC DEALS, 9 x 3, assorted lengths, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, ex Harkaway:—
20 bales blankets
10 ditto Horrocks' longcloths
16 cases hats and caps, assorted
25 ditto sheet lead
24 pockets Kent hops
150 cases salad oil, pints and ½ pints
25 ditto castor oil, pints
100 ditto quarts vinegar
100 ditto champagne
250 ditto Lowndes' old tom
1 ditto bagatelle boards
GEORGE A. LLOYD and Co., Counting House, 213, George-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—The undersigned has just received a large assortment of the newest and most approved makes of the above domestic article, from £6 upwards. Also,
Iron bedsteads
Wood and cane seated chairs, 1 dozen cases
Children's chairs, high and low
Clocks, in great variety, half-dozen cases
Tubs in nests, 6 and 8
Patent buckets
Rocking chairs
Flour tubs
Brooms
Nest boxes
Clothes baskets, nest of four
Sofas and sofa beds.
Orders from the country punctually attended to. Liberal allowance to wholesale buyers.
SAMUEL HESSLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

AMERICAN EAGLE PLOUGHS.—Just received, an invoice of the above desirable make of ploughs, in four sizes, with wheels and extra chains. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.; or to JOEL JOSEPHS, on their late premises, Macquarie-place.

EX DRAGON, from Shanghai. Just received the following assortment of fine teas:—
1132 chests best congou
1824 half ditto ditto
900 boxes ditto ditto
200 chests fine twankay
712 half ditto ditto ditto
500 boxes ditto ditto.
LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLERS, and others.—For SALE, a very superior 12-horse power high-pressure Steam Engine, with boiler, &c., complete. Also, a Flour Mill with two pairs of 3 feet French burr stones, with patent dressing engine, and smut machine of the newest and most approved construction. The above engine and mill have just been landed, ex Helen Baird, and will be sold either together or separately. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf, January 28, 1856.

ROSE HALL House and Grounds, with immediate possession, are for sale, and full particulars may be obtained by application to MORT and CO.

COALS.—WEST and ROLFE continue to supply householders with the best screened A. A. Company's coals. Grafton Wharf, Kent-street.

MAIZE THRASHERS.—This machine will thrash 150 bushels a day. S. HESSLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

TOBACCO.—For SALE by CRAWLEY and SMITH, 256, George-street.
Barrett
Eagle
Shellard
Kerr
C.H.S.
Wellington
J & L
And other brands.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

TOBACCO, for SALE, ex Catteaux Wattel.—Barratt's, and Shellard's brands of Negrohead Tobacco, in half-tierces. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of good Pigs. Apply to P. MARTIN, Newtown.

TIMBER.—Baltic and American deals, flooring boards, lining and weatherboards, scantling, slating battens, cedar boards, doors, sashes, &c., in any quantity, suitable for building purposes. ROLFE'S timber Yard, Pitt-street North.

COALS.—Newcastle best screened. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf, south of Market-street.

BLASTING POWDER and Patent Safety Fuze, on SALE at CHARLES SCOTT and CO.'S, ironmongers, opposite the Royal Hotel.

COALS, the A. A. Co.'s Screened Lumps, every bag weighed, at ELLIOTT'S Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

CUT FIREWOOD, in short lengths for stoves, and other kinds. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

CHARCOAL.—The best Iron Bark delivered in any part of the city or suburbs. ELLIOTT and CO.

LIME, hot from the kiln, at ELLIOTT'S Coal Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, Prime Mess Beef. H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR SALE, Vivian's Patent Yellow Metal, from 14oz. to 32oz.; also, copper nails. SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

KIRKMAN and SONS' PIANOFORTES.—On SALE at the stores of the undersigned, a few superior cottage pianofortes of the above eminent makers. KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

SEED WHEAT.—TO SETTLERS.—Adelaide and Launceston Wheat.—The undersigned is open to take orders for any quantity of seed wheat—twenty bushels or upwards for this season—if application be made immediately. His brothers, Messrs. George Fisher, of Launceston, and Frederic Fisher, of Adelaide, from their connection with the settlers and their experience with the grain trade, will be able satisfactorily to supply same. For terms apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, Lower George-street. Orders from the country must be with a town reference. 4th March, 1856.

PLATE GLASS.—Sole depot of the celebrated French Imperial Companies of St. Gobain and Circy, universally known for the superiority of their produce, Mr. CLAUDE, agent, at Vial d'Aram, Millière and Co.'s, Wynyard-street.

THE INHABITANTS of Parramatta, Windsor Liverpool, Camden, and the Maitland districts are informed that the last Great and Unreserved Sale of the remaining portion of PETER and WILLIAM DEAN'S stock of choice and valuable Household Furniture, &c., will take place on an early day next week, by Messrs. BISHWORTH and CO. Special attention is called, as this is the Closing Sale.

THE BEDSTEAD.—In course of preparation, one of the handsomest state Bedsteads ever manufactured in the colony. This superb bedstead will be offered for public competition in the course of a few days by Messrs. BISHWORTH and CO. at the Closing Sale of Peter and William Dean's stock, City Theatre, Market-street.

THE FINISHING SALE of DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding stock will take place early next week, when Messrs. BISHWORTH and CO. will submit the whole without reserve. Among the goods in preparation are Drawing-room suites, hitherto unequalled in beauty and design; magnificent Spanish mahogany state bedsteads, with cornices, rings, &c.; beautifully carved cedar sideboards; handsome rosewood cheffonier, and other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

IRON.—Round, square, horseshoe, and bevilled, for for stocks, all sizes and best brands
Square iron, from 4-inch, downwards
Round iron, from 4 inch downwards
Galvanised iron wire, for fencing
Axletree blocks, Abbott's and Forster's, fitted to Carron boxes, or otherwise
Ploughshare moulds, Forster's
Red lead
Venetian red
On SALE—wholesale or retail—as cheap as any house in town. A large reduction made to wholesale purchasers.
Carts, drays, and ploughs, always on hand.
JAMES POWELL, Brickfield-hill.

TO BUILDERS.—Portland Cement, ex Harkaway, on SALE, cheap. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

TO BUILDERS.—Slates, all sizes, of best W.B. R. WYNNE, Pitt street Circular Quay.

DARLING DOWNS.—TO BE SOLD by private contract, the station WA WA, on the Darling Downs, capable of carrying from 11 to 12 000 sheep.—This splendid fattening run is situate in the district of the Darling Downs, adjoining the stations of Messrs. R. and H. Watson, which are 120 miles from Ipswich. It has a fine supply of water from the Wa Wa creek, branch creeks, and good water holes, and has a frontage of nine miles or more to the northern bank of the river Weir.

The following sheep will be sold with the run:—
1846 wethers, 3 and 4 years
822 ditto, 18 months to 2 years
600 ewes, full mouth
2885 ditto, 4 and 5 years
2650 weaners
60 rams

8863 sheep, more or less.

They are the produce of nearly pure bred Merinoes; and great attention has been paid to the selection of rams, amongst which have been imported German rams. They are warranted sound and never to have been diseased. The shepherds' huts are shingled, and there are good standing yards, besides hurdles, &c.

If not sold shortly by private contract, the run and sheep will be offered for sale by public auction.

For further particulars apply to SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors, Wynyard-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

BEEF.—MORT and CO. have on SALE at their Stores, Circular Quay, 20 tierces prime beef. Terms, cash.

LIME, Lime, Lime.—BLAXLAND'S superior kiln-burnt lime to be had in any quantity at the Newington Lime Works, Fat Stores, Clarence-street, Sydney; and of Mr. JOHN GOOD, Cornets k Inn, Parramatta; also delivered on any wharf on the river or harbour of Sydney, all at one shilling and sixpence (1s 6d) per bushel. Newington, March 11th, 1856.

TWO-HORSE COUNTRY WAGONS, with canvas tops; the most complete and useful article ever imported for country purposes. For SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf; or, at their late premises, Macquarie-place.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in Sydney for General Drapery Goods is WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

BLACK SILK DRESSES, at 18s. 6d. the dress, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

RICH BLACK SILK DRESSES, at £1 10s. the dress, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

FANCY SILK DRESSES, at £1 8s. 6d. the dress, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

RICH FANCY SILK DRESSES, at £1 15s. the dress, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

THE PRETTIEST BONNETS in Sydney are at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Wellington boots unusually good in quality and make. COCKS & HUNT, 278, George-st.

ON SALE, by TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street—
Taylor's stout, in hogsheads, ex Caduceus
Ind and Coope's ale, in hogsheads, just landed, ex Washington Irving
Bass' and Allsopp's No. 3 Burton ale
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in wood
Ditto ditto, in case, superior
Lowndes' old tom
Case gin, JDKZ and key brands
Champagne, claret, sauterne, hock, &c.
Port and sherry wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Ditto ditto, in wood and bottle.

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.—Ladies' under-clothing will be offered on FRIDAY, 14th March, at extra-ordinary reduced prices; also all the drapery, hosiery, &c. D. HOLBOROW leaving for England. Prices will convince customers this to be no puff.

Premises TO LET. Waterloo House, South Head Road.

HERRINGS.—The finest landed this season. 1s. 6d. per dozen out of the barrel. J. DARTON and CO., 144, George-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

LADIES' Hair Bands, Plaits, Ringlets, Wigs, Half-wigs, a choice stock, at GLASSOP'S, opposite Royal Hotel.

ELASTIC HAIR ROLLERS, of every natural shade, a large assortment at GLASSOP'S, 310, George-st.

KAURI SPARS, Round and Square; also Junk and Fern Timber, on SALE, at LOCKWOOD'S, north of Campbell's Wharf.

TO PASTRYCOOKS and CONFECTIONERS.—To be SOLD, the Lease and Goodwill of a Confectioner's business, now doing a good and lucrative trade, in the town of Windsor, situated in the principal thoroughfare. The premises consist of a shop, sitting-room, bedroom, bakehouse, kitchen, with oven nearly new, bottom of English tiles, and furnace. Bakings paying the rent. For particulars apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. G. BAXTER, George-street, Windsor.

FOR SALE, at Dairyoo, near Queanbeyan.
Fourteen hundred fat ewes
Ditto ditto two years old
One thousand and very fat wethers.
The above sheep are sound, and warranted never to have been diseased. Apply to the superintendent, Mr. J. M'LAREN; or, to Messrs. CAMPBELL and CO., Campbell's Wharf.

KISSING POINT.—For SALE, a Choice little Farm, of Thirty Acres, nearly all ready for cultivation, with a six-roomed Verandah Cottage, and detached kitchen; garden, &c., all in good repair. The situation is most eligible, fine soil, and a plenty of the purest water. Plan on view at the rooms.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

MIXED CATTLE.—For SALE, 300 head Mixed Cattle, on Buloco Creek, Snowy River, Maneroo. Apply to CHARLES COLMAN, Boloco.

RAMS.—For SALE, at Woolway, Maneroo, from 500 to 60 fine-wooled Merino Rams, the produce of the pure bred imported rams from the celebrated flocks of Chevalier Tarum. Apply to WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Woolway; or, in Sydney, to H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Pure French (Y. A. Co.) Merino Rams.—A choice flock of the above Rams is now open for inspection and SALE at Goonoo Goonoo. Price for first-class rams, £3 10s. each; ditto for second class ditto, £2 each. Also, for SALE, ten imported Saxon Rams, of very superior quality. These rams were imported by the Company last year, and are only parted with because the object for which they were imported has been attained. For particulars apply to the undersigned. P. R. KING general superintendent P. R. L. and M. Co. Address—Goonoo, Goonoo, via Murrurundi.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-five Acres of LAND, with or without Four Thousand SHEEP, as may be agreed upon. The land is situated on Page's River, within a few miles of the rising town of Murrurundi: it has considerable frontage to the river, possesses some of the richest alluvial soil of the district—a district famed for its successful agriculture. The back land is of the first order for grazing purposes, well watered by two creeks passing through it, and commands an extensive run suited either for cattle or sheep. Application to be made to W. H. WARLAND, Esq., Harben Vale, Murrurundi; or, at the office of Mr. G. R. WHITE, surveyor, Maitland. If this property is not disposed of before the 1st of December next, the land will be subdivided into lots for sale, particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, at 11 o'clock,
4 hogsheads sherry
12 hogsheads superior pale ditto, in bond
4 quarter-casks Martell's brandy
30 dozen bottled ale
100 dozen ditto porter
8 casks peppermint
20 cases old tom
20 cases geneva.
Terms at sale.

Shoalhaven Horses.

MR. GEORGE SMITH is instructed by Owen Hewitt, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Royal Oak, Liverpool, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
30 head of useful draught hackney and carriage horses
Also, 25 fillies, from 3 to 4 years old, in good condition, and well worthy the attention of New Zealand buyers.
N.B.—The above lot are positively for unreserved sale; amongst them are a team of 6 splendid draught horses, subject to any trial.

Two Cottages, and Six Acres of Land.
Unreserved Sale.

MR. GEORGE SMITH has received instructions from Mr. Joseph Smith, of Newtown (who is leaving the colony), to sell THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the ground,
One brick-built cottage, situated at the back of Newtown Church, near Mr. Way's, solicitor, together with six acres of land, and all the household furniture, horses, carts, pigs, and poultry, &c. Also, one brick cottage in Bowen's lane, together with all furniture, &c.
P.S. The titles to the above are first-rate, and to small capitalists the above is a great chance, as the proprietor is determined to sell on the above day to the highest bidder.
At 11 o'clock Mr. Richards' omnibus will leave Holman's White Horse, George-street, for the gratuitous accommodation of intending purchasers. Refreshments provided.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

To Buyers of Boots and Shoes and others.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on FRIDAY next, the 14th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
15 trunks boots and shoes, comprising
Gents' elastic side boots
Ditto dress and half-dress wellingtons
Ditto plain ditto
Bluchers, watertights
Girls' cloth boots, goloshed
Women's patent seal shoes
Men's oxford shoes, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade generally.
Great Sale of Boots and Shoes.
FRIDAY, 14th March.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,
Ninety-five packages of new and seasonable boots and shoes, manufactured expressly for this market, by Homan, Davis, Bostock, &c., ex Catherine Adamson and Caduceus, in fine order and condition, comprising
Gents' French patent wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto ditto clarences
Ditto ditto alberts
Ditto ditto E.S boots
Ditto ditto oxonians
Ditto ditto cambridge shoes
Ditto ditto balmorals
Cloth and kid E.S. boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto cambridge shoes, ditto
Ditto French calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto half ditto
Ditto ditto high backed cossacks
Ditto ditto oxonians
Ditto ditto E. S. boots
Ditto ditto button boots
Men's stout kip wellingtons
Ditto ditto bluchers
Heavy hob-nailed watertights
Light watertights, tipped and bradded
Hob-nailed bluchers, very stout
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Ditto oxonians
Ditto button boots
Enamelled napoleons
Ditto riding boots
Diggers' long and short ditto
Ladies' cashmere and cloth boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto vamps
Ditto ditto E. S.
Ditto balmorals, cloth and kid
Ditto patent slips
Ditto cordovan shoes
Ditto parramatta ditto
Ditto patent seal shoes
Ditto opera slips
Ditto carriage shoes
Ditto strong double sole walking shoes
Girls' and maids' boots and shoes, in variety
Infants' boots and shoes, ditto.
Terms at sale.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale.
Preliminary Notice.
The Barque TUSCARORA
The Barque ARABIAN
The Brig GENII.
To Shipowners, Merchants, and Wharfingers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve, to close an account,
The Tuscarora barque
The Arabian ditto
The Genii brig.
As they now lie off Towns' Wharf.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on an early day,
70 packages boots and shoes, from well-known makers.
Now landing.
Particulars in a future advertisement.

Important Sale of
Taal and Zebu Sugar
Groceries, Teas, and
Oilmen's Stores.
Preliminary Notice.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, by order of the importers, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Large quantities and invoices of the above, by late arrivals.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, &c.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street (next door to the Australian Joint-Stock Bank), on MONDAY next, the 17th March, at 11 o'clock,
Wines, spirits, ale, and porter—in draught and bottle, cordials, &c.
Oilmen's stores, groceries, tea, sugar, confectionary, &c., &c.

Berry's Shoalhaven Mares.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by Alexander Berry, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 large roomy mares, suitable for the New Zealand market. They are in prime condition, and, like other lots from Alexander Berry's stud, are superior to anything else in the market.

TUESDAY, 18th March.
To Grocers, Tobacconists, Shippers, and others.
Extensive Sale of
Whybrow's Pint Pickles
Kerr's Tobacco, duty paid
Jamaica Ginger
African ditto
Cutty Pipes
Carbonate of Soda
Soda Crystals
Cod Fish
Loaf Sugar, double refined
Canary Seed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 cases pint pickles, Whybrow's, each 3 dozen
3 half-tierces Kerr's tobacco, duty paid
7 cases round box matches, I.N.E.
8 cases Jamaica ginger, each 3 cwt.
8 barrels African ditto
40 cases cutty pipes, 10 gross each
40 casks carbonate soda, each 1½ cwt.
13 ditto ditto ditto, each 2 cwt.
1 puncheon prime cod fish
2 hogsheads loaf sugar, double refined
3 bags canary seed.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 17th March.
To Furniture Brokers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
The extensive and well manufactured Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Henry Woolley, George-street; also,
The unexpired Lease of the extensive Premises, situated in George-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Henry Woolley, who is compelled, from his continued state of ill health, to relinquish business, to sell by auction, on the Premises, George-street, near the new Joint Stock Bank, on MONDAY, the 17th March, at 11 o'clock,
The unexpired term of 3½ years of the lease of premises, to run from July, 1855.
Rent, £160 per annum.
Back Entrance from York street to workshop and store.
Show Rooms
Work Shops
Back Stores, and
Other Out-buildings
FURNITURE.
Sideboards, in mahogany and cedar, beautifully carved
Wardrobes
Hair sofas and couches
Drawing-room suites, in rosewood and walnut
Loo tables, rosewood, elder, and mahogany
Mahogany chests of drawers
Teak ditto ditto
Fancy tables, rosewood and walnut
Whatnots, ditto ditto
Dressing tables, cedar and mahogany
Washstands, ditto ditto
Boot racks
Towel horses
Damask and morocco easy chairs
Children's chairs
Hall ditto
Gilt cornices
Quartette tables
Large size chimney glasses
Ditto dressing ditto
Ditto pier ditto
Davenports, rosewood and mahogany
Ladies' writing table, maple
Ditto ditto ditto mahogany
Handsome china bedsteads
Iron bedsteads
Children's cots
Gothic corner brackets
Large assortment China and glass ornaments
Lustres
Bohemian vases
China ditto
Indian ditto
Paintings
Frame and coloured engravings
Marquetrie top loo table
Fire screens
Cheffoniers, plate glass fronts
Large size silver-plated lamps
Pendants
Moderator lamps
Stable ditto
Ladies' dressing cases, very superior
Ditto work boxes, ditto ditto
Ditto desks, ditto ditto
Medallions
Gilt wall candelabra
White and gold brackets
French clocks
Ottomans
Footstools
Ivory chessmen
Chessboards, &c.
UPHOLSTERY.
Large quantity of deep fringes
Cords and tassels—silk
Curtain and chair gimps
Orris and float laces
Damask—silk and worsted
Ditto—cotton
Colored blind holland
Assortment transparent blinds, beautifully transparent
Hair cloth
Chair springs
Damask stretcher covers
Lace curtains
Bell ropes
Bands and slides
Goat-skin rugs
Chair cushions
Large quantity of very rich chintzes.
UNMANUFACTURED STOCK,
consisting of colonial, rosewood, and cedar boards, well seasoned.
Terms at sale.
☞ The above well-known stock is one of the choicest and best manufactured in Sydney, and well worth the attention of buyers.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at the Commissariat Stores, on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1856, at 11 o'clock on account of the Accountant-General of H.M. Navy,
The undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from H.M. ships of war—
Biscuit dust, flour, suet, chocolate, cooks' skimmings, casks, bread bags, metal cases. Also, a large quantity of rope, sails, canvas, hammocks, flags, &c., &c.
After which, on account of the Imperial Government, not required for public service, the following articles of office furniture—
Presses
Tables
Chairs
Stoves, &c.
Immediately after the Ordnance stores—
Fourteen circular tents, damaged by salt water
And a quantity of unserviceable bedding, &c., &c.

BELPIN, COUNTY OF COOK.
In the Estate of M. Mullaney.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the right, title, and interest of the Official Assignee in and to one hundred acres of land, situated at Belpin, in the County of Cook.
Further particulars and terms at the time of sale.

TOWN OF BUNGONIA.
COMFORTABLE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, with Kitchen Stoves, Bakehouse, Stable, Coach-house, Shed, &c., with large Garden, Stock-yard, Wool-shed, &c., pleasantly situate in the flourishing Town of Bungonia, and described as being on allotment No. 3 of section No. 2—bounded on the north by No. 2 allotment, being a line bearing east five chains; on the east by a reserve, south one chain; on the south by No. 4 allotment, west five chains; on the west by King-street, north one chain.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, 17th March, at 11 o'clock,
A comfortable Verandah Cottage, in that flourishing town of Bungonia, having a frontage to King-street, close to the Court House and Roman Catholic Church,
There are two front sitting-rooms, 13 x 13 each, with two bedrooms, 13 x 8; large entrance hall, two store rooms, kitchen, bake-house, six-stall stable, harness-room, cart sheds, large yard, with garden at the back, wool-shed stock-yard, &c., &c.
Especial attention is directed to the above property, being complete in every respect.
Title good.
Terms at sale
A plan on view at the Rooms.

Important Sale of choice Wines, Spirits, Draught Ale and Porter.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Shippers, &c., &c.
Ind and Coop's Strong English Ale
Taylor's Extra Stout Porter
Martell's Brandy
Hennessy's ditto
West India Rum
Port Wine, in wood
Splendid sherries, in wood and case
St. Julien Claret
Champagne.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 hogsheads Ind and Coop's best strong English ale, in splendid order
50 hogsheads Taylor's extra stout porter, ditto
14 hogsheads strong West India rum, 31 o.p.
25 hogsheads West India rum, 9 o.p.
10 hogsheads Martell's best dark brandy, proof
10 hogsheads first-rate dark brandy
50 cases Hennessy's dark brandy
263 cases brandy
200 cases gin, key brand
148 cases old tom
100 cases Martell's pale brandy.
SUPERIOR WINES, &c.
CR in diamond, t 16,
1 hogshead pale sherry.
Single grape over G,
5 octaves fine golden sherry
4 quarter-casks ditto.
Single grape,
6 octaves superior golden sherry.
Double grape,
4 octaves superior golden sherry.
Four diamond,
1 hogshead superior golden sherry.
G over TBG,
2 quarter-casks superior golden sherry.
GE in diamond, 1 at side,
14 quarter-casks superior golden sherry.
5 octaves ditto ditto.
L over three diamonds over G,
2 quarter-casks very superior gold ditto
1 pipe very superior pale sherry, direct from Cadiz
2 hogsheads ditto ditto, ditto ditto
5 quarters ditto ditto, ditto ditto
3 hogsheads Hunt's three-diamond port wine
5 quarter-casks Graham's four-diamond ditto, very superior.
3 hogsheads port wine
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto
150 cases, each 1 dozen, port wine
150 cases St. Julien claret
200 cases superior champagne, &c., &c., &c.
☞ The especial attention of the trade, hotel keepers, shippers, &c., is particularly directed to the above choice parcel of wines, the whole of which are of a very superior class, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers
Terms at sale.

Shops on the South Head Road.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George street, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Two substantial stone-built shops and dwelling-houses, situated on the South Head Road, on the south side, being in the best business part—one let to Mr. Sykes, the ironmonger, a weekly tenant; the other to Mr. Haslam, the chemist and druggist, at a rental of three pounds ten shillings per week, with a few months to run.
At the rear of Mr. Sykes' house is another dwelling, with frontage to Crown-lane, now let for fifteen shillings per week.
The shops are so well known that the auctioneers deem it quite unnecessary to enter largely into a description of them, but invite intending purchasers to inspect them prior to the day of sale.
Omnibuses to Surry Hills and Paddington continually pass the doors, affording quick and cheap conveyance to the middle of the city. A large trade is carried on in this street in supplying the wants of a very extensive population in Surry Hills, Paddington, Waverley, and other parts around. In fact, this part of the South Head Road is the George-street of the eastern portion of the city. Commodious business premises will always command high rents and respectable tenants.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 24th March.
Railway Terminus!
Town of Liverpool.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 24th instant, at their Rooms, 211, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock,
27 valuable building allotments in the best part of the town of Liverpool, at the entrance from the Southern Road, exactly at the corner of Macquarie and Cumberland-streets, opposite the valuable and well-known property of Mrs. Grahame, bounded also by Scott-street, and within three hundred yards of the Railway Terminus.
The land has been surveyed and laid out in allotment suitable for inns and shops of every kind, which will be required in this part of the town, immediately on the opening of the Railway, which is expected to take place within four or five months.
The Macquarie-street frontage will be sold in eleven lots.
Lot 1, having 66 feet frontage to Macquarie and the same to Scott-street, at the corner opposite Grahame's. This lot is admirably situated for an inn on an extensive scale.
Lots 2 to 5 adjoin the above, and have each 34 feet frontage to Macquarie-street by depths of 148 feet 6 inches.
Lots 6 to 11 have each 33 feet to Macquarie-street, by depths of 148 feet 6 inches.
Lots 12 to 18 have each 33 feet frontage to Scott-street, by depths of 99 feet.
Lots 19 to 27 have each 33 feet frontage to Cumberland-street, by depths of 148 feet 6 inches.
The continuation of the line of railway from Parramatta to Liverpool has created a great demand for houses and land in the latter town, a consequent rise in rents, and a disposition to retain properties (secured in the cheap times) for the certain advance in prices which must ensue from the increased importance of the town, upon its being connected with Sydney by railway.
The proprietor of this block of land has therefore determined to supply, as far as possible, the present demand for choice spots.
A plan is now ready for inspection at the City Mart.
Title—A grant from the Crown.
Terms, liberal.

Furniture, Pianoforte,
Wines, Spirits, &c.
In the estate of M. Mullany.
At the Fortune of War, Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place.
By order of the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Fortune of War, Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place, on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the right, title, and interest of the Official Assignee in the insolvent estate of M. Mullaney in and to the household furniture, &c., &c.,
Comprising one excellent pianoforte, chairs, tables, drawers, washstands, dining-tables, bedsteads, glassware, crockery, plate, &c.; a parrot, for which a large price has been offered
Also the stock-in-trade of wines, spirits, beers, &c.
Terms, cash.

A Draft of first-class Horses, from the stud of Charles Reynolds, Esq., Tocal, Paterson.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Charles Reynolds, Esq., to sell, in the early part of next week,
A draft of thorough good horses. They are all perfectly broken to saddle, single and double harness, and can be highly recommended to any gentleman requiring either a good saddle or gig horse, or handsome well-broken matched pairs. Mr. Reynolds' stud is now admitted to be the best in New South Wales.
N.B.—To be seen at the Bazaar on Saturday.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, if any, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder

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Jewellery
Plated Ware
Holloway's Superior Eight-day Clocks
Fine Jetwork.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on FRIDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of good jewellery
Silver goods
Silver-mounted plated ware
Holloway's superior eight-day striking clocks
Fine jetwork
Gold watch-keys, springs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Timber, Slates, and Deals.
Important to Builders, Contractors, and others.
Red Baltic Deals
Red Pine Flooring Boards
Carpenters' Clean White ditto
Shelving and Ceiling
White Pine Tongued and Grooved ditto
Slates—Duchess, Countess, and Ladies.
Lamb's Wharf, FRIDAY, 14th March, at half-past 2.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Lamb's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 14th March,
The following choice assortment of timber, slates, and deals, consisting of
25,000 feet 1 inch tongued and grooved pine boards
9,500 ditto shelving boards, planed one side
7,000 ditto ditto ditto, ditto two ditto
8,115 ditto 1-inch carpenters' clean white boards, planed on both sides
22,000 ditto ceiling
19,470 ditto 1¼ inch white pine, tongued and grooved boards.
SLATES.—A valuable shipment.
Duchess 24 x 12
Countesses' 20 x 10
Ladies' 16 x 8.
RED BALTIC DEALS—A prime lot.
13 feet long 9 x 3, 15 feet long 9 x 3
17 ditto 9 x 3, 18 ditto 9 x 3
19 ditto 9 x 3, 20 ditto 9 x 3
21 ditto 9 x 3, 22 ditto 9 x 3
23 ditto 9 x 3, 24 ditto 9 x 3
The attention of the trade generally is specially invited to this sale, where will be found a most desirable selection of materials for all purposes of building, &c.
Terms at sale.

American Doors.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Lamb's Wharf, on FRIDAY, March 14th, at half-past 2 o'clock,

40 doors,	moulded	on one side,	6·6 x 2 x 6
92 ditto,	ditto	both sides,	6·9 x 2·9
45 ditto,	ditto	one ditto,	6·10 x 2·10
25 ditto,	ditto	both ditto,	6·10 x 2·10
25 ditto,	ditto	ditto,	6·9 x 2·10
25 ditto,	ditto	ditto,	6·4 x 2·4

Terms at sale.

Important to Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
Teas, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.
FRIDAY, 14th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street, on FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock punctually,
To close the balances of the following shipments of fine teas, &c., &c.
Congous, ex Swan,
Chests and half-chests.
Ditto, ex Elizabeth Ross,
Chests and half-chests.
Ditto, ex Whampoa,
Chests and half-chests.
Hysonskin, ex George Avery,
Chests and half-chests.
100 boxes No. 1 Belmont sperm candles
20 ditto Apollo ditto
15 tons Java rice, in small bags
Coffee
Scotch oatmeal, kiln dried
Whybrow's pint pickles
Ditto salad oil, in pints and half-pints
Ditto herrings, in 2 dozen tins
Herrings, in barrels and halves
Sardines, in ½ and ¼ lb. tins
Jellies, in 1 lb. jars
Pampanga sugar
Black shot pepper
Lemon and raspberry syrups
Assorted ditto
Liverpool soap
Ditto coarse salt
Carbonate soda, in 1 cwt. kegs
Tartaric acid, ditto
Fullwood's annatto. Also
An invoice of Sir Hans Sloane's and Fry's cocoas and chocolate, assorted
Marzetti's cyder, in 1 dozen cases
English loaf sugar
Crushed ditto.
W. D. and Co. would call the particular attention of the trade to those lots of first chop teas, as the whole are to be sold to close consignments.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Cheshire Cheese, Split Peas, and Pearl Barley.
Ex Annie M'Lean, M'Gaw, master, from Glasgow,
All more or less damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street, on FRIDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
AP over SP—
1-11—11 casks split peas, each 840 lbs.
AB over PB—
1-12—12 casks pearl barley, each 840 lbs.
AB over Cheese—
1-17—17 boxes, each containing 8 cheeses
AB over Cheese—
1 18— 1 box containing 4 cheeses
Each cheese packed separately in tin.
Terms, cash.

Fire Bricks.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Lamb's Wharf, on FRIDAY next, March 14th, at half-past 2 o'clock,
10,000 fire bricks, now landing, viz.,
8500, more or less (flint)
1500, ditto (dinas)
10,000
Terms at sale.

New Zealand Potatoes, ex George.
For positive unreserved sale.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on board the schooner George, alongside the Circular Wharf, on FRIDAY, March 14th, at 10 o'clock precisely,
50 tons, more or less, New Zealand potatoes.
Terms, cash.

Unavoidably postponed until TUESDAY, 18th instant.
☞ Important Sale.
Blankets, Wrappers
Welch Flannel, Scarlet Flannel
Quilts, Cloths
Sheets, Crash
Shirts, Lustres
Tarpaulins
Three-Bushel Bags.
☞ TUESDAY, 18th instant.
To Storekeepers, Shippers, Drapers, and the Trade.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty-seven bales and cases, now landed, ex Catteaux Wattel, and Washington Irving

	No.	
Bale	54	100 pairs 9-4 blankets
	55	100 pairs 10-4 ditto
	58	96 quilts and railway wrappers, assorted patterns
	59	40 pieces scarlet flannels
	60	20 pieces Welch flannels
	64	100 railway wrappers and wool quilts
	65	200 pairs sheets
	69	200 pieces Russia crash
	72	100 pieces Chadwick regatta stripes
Case	73	gent's superfine shirts, linen fronts, collars, and wrists, washed and boxed
	73½	cloths and doeskins
	74	ditto ditto ditto
	75	ditto ditto ditto
	76	1 case alpaca lustres
	77	1 ditto ditto
	78	1 ditto gloves
Bale	79	1 bale tarpaulins
	80—89	10 bales, three-bushel bags, &c., &c.

☞ The attention of storekeepers and the trade is particularly directed to the above advertisement.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Pickles, Worcester Sauces.
Ex Thomas Lowry.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street, on FRIDAY next, March 14th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
MG and Co.—
47 cases Whybrow's pint pickles, each 3 dozen
MG and Co. in diamond—
6 cases Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire sauces, pints, each 2 dozen
4 cases Lea and Perrin's ditto, half-pints, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

DEAN'S Last MONSTER FURNITURE SALE will take place on WEDNESDAY next, March 19th, by Messrs. RISHWORTH and CO., at the City Theatre, Market-street.

Boots, Jewellery, Fire-arms, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 trunks wellington boots
Gold and silver watches, and other jewellery
Single and double guns
Six-barrel revolvers
Single and double barrel pistols
Books, oil paintings, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Public House.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions from the proprietor to sell, on the Premises, on TUESDAY next, March 18th, at 11 o'clock,
The good-will, fixtures, furniture, license, &c., of that well-known public-house Governor Bourke, corner of Market and Sussex streets, doing a first-rate trade.
The proprietor is about retiring from the business, on account of his health, but any further particulars can be obtained on the premises.
Terms, cash.
The auctioneers particularly call the attention to this house, as it faces several of the principal wharves in the city, and directly opposite the Pyrmont Bridge.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Warehousemen, and others.
On FRIDAY, 14th March, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
214 packages of choice and seasonable goods, now landing ex Washington Irving and City of Bristol.
Consisting of—
Witney blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4
Medium ditto ditto
Bath ditto ditto
Scarlet blankets
Blue ditto
W[illegible] diaper rugs
Navy ditto
Bleached and unbleached diapers
Black and drab moreens
Coloured coburgs
Printed delaines and cashmeres
Circassians
Black and fancy alpacas
Lustres
Huddersfield checks
Long and square shawls
Fancy Tartan ditto
5-4 and 6-4 wool handkerchiefs
3-4 and 5-4 gala plaids
Lambswool vests
Ditto ditto pants
Aberdeen hose and half hose
30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
72 and 80 inch ditto
72, 80, and 90-inch Croydon sheeting
Ditto ditto ditto Wigan ditto
34 and 36-inch shirtings
Ditto ditto medium
Ditto ditto India ditto
Stout and India twills
Horrocks' shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
Ditto navy blues
Scotch twill
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Silicias and casbains
Muslins, fancy and plain
Crinolines
Corded coats
Embroidered ditto
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks, brown and white
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Checked hollands
Brown damasks
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chintz ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto
Imitation Welsh flannels
Saxony ditto
Silesian ditto
5-4 and 6-4 medium ditto
Patent ditto
Printed druggets.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Palmyra, ———, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
On FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, (on the above day, on account of whom it may concern,)
The following goods, damaged by sea water :—
WR&S
504—13 pieces long cloths (slightly damaged)
505—40 ditto ditto (ditto)
508—25 ditto 36 inch greys (ditto)
510—25 ditto 36 inch ditto (ditto)
515—24 ditto linen tick (much damaged)
518—40 ditto 9-8 long cloths (ditto)
519—47 ditto ditto (slightly ditto)
521½-18 ditto cotton ticks
526—50 9-4 counterpanes (much damaged)
50 10-4 ditto (ditto)
50 11-4 ditto (ditto)
533—14 pieces Welsh flannel (slightly)
Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Slop Dealers, &c.
47 Packages first-class Slops, now landing, ex City of Bristol.
On FRIDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
47 packages first-class slops, now landing ex City of Bristol, consisting of
Men's B.G. mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto black ditto
Men's fancy doe trousers
Ditto black ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto oxonian ditto
Ditto paletots
Ditto reaping jackets
Ditto pea coats
Ditto chesterfields
Boys' black cloth coats
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto alpaca ditto
Ditto kersey drawers
Woollen cord trousers
Cotton ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Serge shirts
Ditto double backs and PS
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto.
Terms at sale.

Soda Water Bottles.
To Ginger Beer Brewers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, 14th March, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 casks soda water bottles.
Terms at sale.

Bohemian and Fancy Glassware.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, March 14th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Fifteen packages Bohemian and fancy glassware
Decanters
Vases
Lustres
Wine glasses
Champagnes
Baskets
Tumblers
Coloured jugs
Ditto decanters
Salts
Ornaments.
Terms at sale.

Bishop's Glassware, just landed, comprising a beautiful assortment of Cut Glass.
To Earthenware Dealers
Storekeepers
General Dealers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, next, March 14th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Forty packages glassware, comprising—
Best half-pint tumblers, cut, 8 and 11 flutes
Ditto ditto, cut shell and hollow flutes
Cut decanters
Ditto jugs
Squat champagnes
Green hock glasses
Victoria champagnes
Tulip ditto
Black cruet frames, 3 and 6 bottles.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of superior Earthenware.
Now landing.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, 14th March, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 packages superior earthenware, comprising
Bowls and saucers, blue
Ditto ditto, blue and green fibre
Ditto ditto, Spanish enamelled
Ditto, flowing blue
Ditto ditto, marble
Dinner plates, dark blue Genoese
Soup ditto ditto
Twifflers and muffins, ditto
Dishes and bakers, ditto ditto
Soups and sauce tureens, ditto ditto
Cover dishes, salads, ditto ditto
Meat dishes and bakers, ditto
Cover dishes, ditto
Toilet sets
Ditto ditto, albion, unique, apple blossom
Ditto ditto ditto, flowing green, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, green marble
Fancy tea sets—flowing assorted
Dessert service—flowing green marble
Porter mugs, flowing blue
Jugs in sets, Dutch blue
Salts and peppers
Terms at sale.

Valuable Oil Paintings,
By Vandyke and other celebrated Painters.
In the Estate of Mrs. Cohen, by order of the Attorney, Ryan Brenan, Esq.
A large Collection of valuable Oil Paintings, by the best Masters, well worthy the attention of parties in search of articles of vertu.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the solicitor acting for the above estate to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A splendid and most varied assortment of oil paintings, by eminent masters, Vandyke and others.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Gothic Cottages, the Glebe, near the residence of Thomas Woolley, Esq.
Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Choice Engravings
Cut Glass, China, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the proprietor (who is compelled to give up immediate possession of the premises, in consequence of the same having been recently sold by Messrs. Mort and Co.) to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his valuable household furniture
Brilliant-toned pianoforte
Choice engravings
Cut glass, china, &c., &c., and numerous effects.
Full particulars of which will appear in the catalogues to be had gratis, on application to the auctioneer, on SATURDAY prior to the sale.
N.B.—Omnibuses run every five minutes to the Glebe from the Queen's Wharf and Wynyard-square.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of Household Furniture.
Fine Toned Pianoforte
Elegant China, Glass, and Plated Ware
Double and Single Horse Carriage, &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO., have received instructions from Elias Moses, Esq., who is upon the point of leaving the colony, to sell by auction, upon the premises, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street, on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, without the least reserve,
All the superior household furniture, china, glass, oil paintings, and other pictures in frames, elegant ornaments, and plated ware, pianoforte, double and single horse carriage, &c., &c., &c.
The furniture comprises every useful, ornamental, and requisite article in parlour, drawing-rooms, bedrooms, nursery, servants' rooms, hall, pantry, and kitchen, of which the following is a brief outline—
Carpets and hearth rugs
Fire irons and fenders
Secretary
Bookcases
Elegant sideboards
Sofas and couches
Horsehair seated chairs
Handsome sideboards
Pier and chimney glasses
Card tables
Loo ditto
Dining ditto
Easy chairs
Canterburys
Elegant oil paintings and prints, in frames
Floor cloths
Hall chairs
Sets of window curtains, bands, and poles
Drawing-room suite
Screens and side tables
Cheffoniers
Lounges
Hall and table lamps
Elegant sets of ornaments
Bedsteads, bedding, and furniture
Marble-top washstands
Ditto dressing tables
Wardrobes
Chests of drawers
Bedroom chairs, and couch to match
Iron and brass bedsteads
Cots and furniture
China, glass, and plated ware
Crockery and general kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
The carriage will be sold at 1 o'clock precisely.
☞ Catalogues are preparing, and may be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, on MONDAY and TUESDAY prior to the sale.
Terms, cash.

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20 half-tierces of Alberti's prime Negrohead Tobacco, and a large quantity of Groceries, &c.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, 13th instant,
20 half-tierces of Alberti's prime tobacco, in bond. Also,
50 cases Coleman's thumb blue
5 tons of prime dates
20 cases of chutney sauce
60 cases, 24 tins each, 2-lb fresh salmon
25 ditto quart castor oils
10 cwt. of Barcelona nuts
4 cases I. N. E. matches, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Notice.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.
To all those who are on the look-out to purchase the Lease, &c., of a first-class good business-doing and well-established Hotel—second to none in Sydney, where a certain fortune is to be realised by competent management.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO. have received instructions to submit to unreserved competition by the hammer (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on an early day, full particulars of which will be duly announced,
That first-class and ready-money business establishment known as the Commercial Hotel, at the corner of King and Castlereagh streets, now in full trade; as also the adjoining house.
The lease has about two years and four months unexpired.
Rent free.
The furniture, bar, and other fittings, billiard table, and other appurtenances will either be sold separately or allowed to be taken at valuation.
☞ Full particulars will be published in a few days. In the meantime all information may be learned upon application at the auctioneers', or from the present proprietor, Mr. B. NELSON.

Chests of Drawers
Secretaires.
To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 mahogany chests of drawers (6 drawers)
5 ditto ditto (4 ditto)
2 ditto ditto (4 ditto)
1 secretaire, with 3 drawers
1 cellaret, and 1 dining table.
Terms, cash.

Dressing Cases
Writing Cases
Combs, Spectacle Cases, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at half-past 11 o'clock,
An invoice of some really choice
Dressing cases, for both ladies and gentlemen
Writing desks, ditto ditto ditto
Combs
Spectacle cases, &c.
Terms at sale.

Ostrich Feathers
Straw Bonnets.
To Milliners, Straw Bonnet Makers, General Drapers, and others.
On SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
One case ostrich feathers, a beautiful assortment
Six cases straw bonnets, boys' fancy straw caps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Corn Dealers and others.
100 Bags Cape Barley.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
100 bags prime Cape barley.
Terms at sale.

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10 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
On SATURDAY, the 15th March.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of new goods, comprising
Men's strong bluchers and cossacks
Men's wellingtons
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Children's patent strap shoes, 6 to 9, and 10 to 13
Women's double sole goloshed boots
Ditto black morocco slippers
Men's long water boots
Ladies' cashmere and spring side boots, &c.
Terms at sale.

Bronze Ware.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at half-past 11 o'clock,
HA in diamond, 71 at side,
1 case bronze ware, comprising—
Figures (Clovis, Charlemagne, &c.), groups (Tancredi, Jean Sanspeur, Jean Bart, Amazon, boy with flute, &c.), covered cups, inkstands, shell cups, candlesticks, in great variety, taper stands, paper weights, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Three Thousand Pounds prime English Bacon.
For sale by auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th March.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
3000 lbs. prime English bacon, without bone, and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Bacon, Flour, Herrings, Salmon, Cocoa, Jams, Potatoes, Coffee, Cigars, Confectionary, &c., &c.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Shippers, Bakers, Cigar Dealers, Confectioners, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 15th March.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
3000 lbs. prime English bacon, without bone
5 tons flour
8 cases, each 24 tins, each 3 dozen, red herrings
61 tins herrings
25 half-barrels ditto
11 casks salmon
4 cases, each 280 lbs., cocoa
7 ditto, each 4 dozen, jams
5 tons potatoes
25 tins, each 12 lbs., ground coffee
17000 cigars. Also
An invoice of best English confectionary, assorted, in tins.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
155 bales wool
34 casks tallow
179 paunches ditto
3213 sheepskins
83 hides.
Terms, cash.

Beef, Cheese, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 tierces prime beef
Lot of Bathurst cheese.
Terms, cash.

BALMAIN.
Valuable Building Sites, with frontages to Darling-street and also to Johnson's Bay.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March,
The following desirable building allotments in Balmain, fronting Darling, Union, and Hosking streets, and also Johnson's Bay, being allotments Nos. 10, 13, 14, 27, and 29 of the original subdivision in 1844.
No. 10 is a corner lot, having frontage of [illegible] feet to Darling-street, and 52 feet to Union-street.
No. 13 has a frontage of 50 feet to Union-street by a depth of 68½ feet.
No. 14 has a similar frontage to Union-street as No. 13, by a depth of 132 feet, and immediately adjoins the property of Mr. Josephson.
No. 27 has a frontage of 50 feet to Johnson's Bay, by a depth of 175 feet extending to Hosking-street, to which it has also a frontage of 50 feet.
No. 29 adjoins lot 27, having frontages of 98 feet to Johnson's Bay, and 82 feet to Union-street.
☞ These allotments are situated midway between the two steam ferries, and whether for business purposes or as sites for private residences cannot be excelled in this delightful suburb.
Particular attention is directed to the Darling-street frontage, which is a choice position; and also to those allotments having deep water frontage to Johnson's Bay.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO MECHANICS, LABOURERS &c.—Do not neglect to purchase an Allotment at KINGSTON NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION, on SATURDAY, 22nd March.
TERMS—One quarter cash, residue long credit.
Title perfect.
Sale on the Ground, at 2 o'clock.
Without reserve.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
NICHOLSON-STREET, BALMAIN.
BLIGH-TERRACE, NEWTOWN.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th March,
The following valuable and choice building allotments—
BALMAIN.
Three allotments, having each frontages of 24 feet to Nicholson-street, by depths of about 100 feet to a lane in the rear.
Three allotments, adjoining the above, having about 60 feet frontage each to a road leading to sundry villa residences, by a depth of about 80 feet.
☞ These allotments may be called the pick of Balmain. They adjoin Rosebank Cottage, the residence of Mr. Palmer, and are close to Alfred Cottage, the residence of Mrs. Trood, and Vernon Cottage. They command most picturesque views, and their elevated position, together with the level nature of the ground, and respectable neighbourhood, point them out as REALLY CHOICE SITES for first-class villa residences.
BLIGH TERRACE, NEWTOWN.
7 valuable allotments, having each frontages of 21 feet to Elizabeth-street, Longdown, and Campbell-street, Bligh-terrace, close to the Newtown Road.
☞ These allotments occupy a very pretty position in the most desirable portion of this estate, at the rear of the Union Inn, Newtown Road, and opposite the residence of Thomas Hall, Esq., Frederick-terrace, and other respectable residences.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

STATION and SHEEP, BURNETT DISTRICT.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 14th March, if not previously disposed of by private contract,
The CHEESEBOROUGH STATION, in the Burnett District, 115 miles from the shipping port of Maryborough, Wide Bay, with improvements; also, with the stations, or separately, the following sheep, warranted sound and never diseased :—
1000 wethers, 3½ years, and upwards
500 ewes, 5 years, and upwards
1500 sheep, more or less.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE.
Wharf, Store, and Dwelling-House.
SOUTH BRISBANE, MORETON BAY.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th March,
All that parcel of Land, being Allotment No. 4 of section 5, in the TOWN OF SOUTH BRISBANE, having a frontage of 66 feet to Stanley-street, by a depth of 132 feet, extending to, and having wharf frontage of 66 feet to the river.
On which are erected a SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing four well-finished rooms, with detached kitchen, fowl-house, stable, &c. In the front is a COMMODIOUS STORE, 20 feet by 25 feet, to which is attached a room 12 feet by 14 feet, suitable for an office or sitting-room.
☞ It is needless to enlarge on the value of this property, as it is fully appreciated by all who know its position, which is between the wharves of Messrs. R. Towns and Co., and the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. It is in the very centre of Stanley-street, the business street, on the high road to Ipswich, Drayton, Darling Downs, &c., thereby ensuring to the store a capital country trade.
The present proprietor is now only induced to submit this property to public competition from his pastoral pursuits demanding his residence in the interior.
Title—Grant from the Crown
Terms, liberal.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

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CASSILIS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 1[?].—SUDDEN DEATH.—One of those cases occurred on Thursday last, the 6th instant, which forcibly proves the adage, that "there is nothing more certain than death, and nothing more uncertain than when that time shall happen." Mr. William Stanway, manager for Mr. Robert Fitzgerald's establishment at Tonga, after transacting business at the Cassilis Bench, on Wednesday last, left for home the same evening; he, however, slept that night at a station belonging to Mr. Alexander Busby, J.P., and left next morning to inspect sheep at a station under charge of a party of Chinese. His boy, an intelligent youth of 14 years of age, left him in the hut asleep about midday, and proceeded to the head station, a few miles distant. Towards evening one of the Chinese came and reported that Mr. Stanway was dying; and before they could reach the hut, he was dead. Mr. Stanway was inspector of sheep under the Scab Act, and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Busby, who is the only magistrate in the neighbourhood, with his usual benevolence, visited Tonga, next day, and we believe was satisfied that death was occasioned by natural causes. Deceased has left a wife and eight children to lament their loss.—Although we have had occasional thunder showers, there has been no steady rain for some miles round this during the last two months and a half, so that the pasture in the neighbourhood has altogether lost that verdant appearance, which it so long maintained, and has now become greatly parched up. Strange to say, however, both north and south of this, there has been abundant rain, and these localities have consequently "a different tale to tell." No electioneering movements have reached this "happy valley;" no gentleman "in propria persona," has offered his poor services but best intentions to legislate for us. There is consequently no electioneering wars, or rumours of wars; all is peace and quietness.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.)

THE LATE IMMIGRATION REMITTANCE CASE.—On Monday an application was again made to the bench, at West Maitland, respecting the cheque paid in by Mr. Vindin. John Jarrett stated that he was the person who had given the money to Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., and that he wished to obtain some satisfaction. Mr. Vindin stated that Mr. Minter had acknowledged the receipt of the money, but said that he was not in office on the 8th of October, and consequently he was not responsible, and that he should not pay the money. He understood that Major Crummer had written to the Governor. The cheque was drawn in favour of the Emigration Commissioners, and was cashed by Mr. Ravenscroft within a few days after it was given, clearly proving that the cheque had not reached its destination. The bench stated that all they could do was to see that proper enquiries should be instituted, and they advised Mr. Vindin to see Major Crummer, as it was possible he might have received an answer from the Government.

DISTRICT ELECTIONEERING MOVEMENTS.—Mr. Thomas Barker has addressed the electors of Gloucester and Macquarie. Mr. Arnold commenced his meetings with the electors of Durham on Tuesday, and continues them this week; and Mr. Gordon commences meeting them to morrow, as already announced. Mr. G. Bowman announces that he will meet the electors of Northumberland and Hunter, at Alcorn's Inn on Friday, at Singleton on Saturday, at Black Creek on Monday, and other places in succession. Mr. Nichols, who left for Sydney on Monday morning, wrote to Mr. Close before doing so, stating that he was obliged to return at once, but would come up again, and address the electors of Morpeth on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF LAND.—On Monday, at the Maitland Road Trust meeting, the following letter from the Colonial Secretary was read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th March, 1856.

Gentlemen,—With reference to my letter of the 9th October, 1854, on the subject of the unauthorised occupation by Mr. Charles Graham, of certain land at Morpeth, the building on which he was to be allowed to dispose of for his own benefit, I do myself the honour, by the direction of the Governor-General, to inform you that it now appears, by a communication received from the Civil Crown Solicitor in the matter, that on account of your interference by preventing the purchaser from removing the materials of the said building, Mr. Graham, who, it seems, has sold the land, was obliged to refund to the purchaser the amount paid for them, namely, £48.

2. As the course thus adopted by you is in opposition to that sanctioned by the Government, and as it is clear from the correspondence that the building was the property of Mr. Graham, his Excellency considers it but fair that you should pay Mr. Graham the sum that he had to refund to the purchaser, as above mentioned, which you will accordingly have the goodness to do.—I have the honour to be, &c.

W. ELYARD,
For the Colonial Secretary.

To the Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust.

Mr. Chambers then read the draft of a reply to the above, stating the facts of the case, and justifying the course adopted by the Commissioners. On the motion of the Warden, seconded by Mr. Walsh, Mr. Chambers was instructed to transmit this reply to the Colonial Secretary.

WOLLONGONG.

(From the Illawarra Mercury of Monday.)

THE WEATHER.—On the night between Thursday and Friday the town and neighbourhood of Wollongong was visited by one of the most fearful thunder-storms that can be remembered; it continued for nearly the whole of the night. The rain came down in sheets. Our streets and roads were deluged, and all the loose debris was washed into the ruts, which are our water-ways. We are informed that much injury has been done to the residences on the margin of the creeks, and property of various kinds destroyed. We have heard of many hair-breadth escapes in the neighbourhood of Dapto and the Macquarie River. The storm must have extended over a large area, for neither the Sydney, Wollongong, or the southerly mails, arrived until 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

REFINED CRUELTY.—Some savage monster lately flayed the skin from a large portion of the side and hind part of the thigh of a fine kangaroo dog belonging to a gentleman in Wollongong, afterwards rubbing the denuded parts with strong acid, and pouring a portion of it down his throat. The torment produced was so great as to cause the poor sufferer to knaw the other leg nearly off, and it was found necessary to destroy the animal to relieve him from his sufferings.

OUR EXPORTS, per Illawarra, during the week ending March 8th, were as follows:—12 bags maize, 166 kegs butter, 5 cases eggs, 112 bags wheat, 67 pigs, 7 calves, 4 coops poultry, 3 ploughs, 3 cases leather, 2 horses, 47 hides, 15 bags potatoes, 6 casks tallow, 6 packages tallow, and sundries.

A PLOUGHING MATCH.—There was a ploughing match at Jamberoo last Wednesday. The weather was very unfavourable to the operation, as light rains fell with but little interruption during the day. There were six competitors, and, but for the disagreeable weather, there would have been three or four more.

KIAMA.—Our exports this week, by the Kiama, were—227 kegs butter, 234 bags wheat, 104 bags onions, 60 bags potatoes, 7 boxes eggs, 20 pigs, 4 casks tallow, 1 coop fowls, 4 calves, and sundries.

JERRINGONG, 6th March.—We have had no arrivals of steamers or sailing craft for some time at our port, although there has been cargo awaiting the arrival of some vessels lying on the beach for the want of better accommodation for a long time past, and there is every probability of remaining there for some time longer, as the coast, at the present time, is not sufficiently safe, particularly at Jerringong, for a steamer to make a call.

SHOALHAVEN RACES.—These races took place on Mr. Berry's course at the Clear Ground, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th ultimo. They went off remarkably well, being attended not only by most of the residents on both sides of the river, but by many gentlemen from Sydney, Broulee, and Ulladulla, from which latter place there were several horses brought to compete with those of the district.

ELECTION MEETINGS.—On Monday, Mr. Waugh met the electors in the Market Shed, at Woollongong. Mr. C. J. Tindal occupied the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. He then called upon Mr. Waugh, who spoke at some length. After which Mr. John Garrett moved, and Mr D. Payne seconded, "That Mr. D. L. Waugh was a fit and proper person to represent this division of the county of Camden in the New Parliament." Carried unanimously. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, and Mr. Waugh's address was attentively listened to, and in many instances applauded. After a vote of thanks being given to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.—On Wednesday Mr. C. Jenkins met the electors at Wollongong. Mr. George Anderson was called to the chair, on taking which he said, they were met to hear an exposition of Mr. Jenkins' political sentiments, and he hoped they would give him a patient hearing. Mr. Jenkins then addressed the assembly, his remarks being well received and frequently applauded. Thereafter it was moved and seconded "That Mr. C. Jenkins was a fit and proper person to represent East Camden in the New Parliament." Carried unanimously. The meeting was held in the open air, and was upon the whole a very orderly one. A committee having been appointed, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman, the meeting separated. On Thursday Mr. Jenkins also addressed the electors in the schoolroom, Shellharbour. The meeting was numerously attended, and went off in a very orderly way. His address appeared to give satisfaction to the electors present. The usual motion of fitness for the office was passed, and one for the appointment of a committee also. After thanks being given to the chairman, the meeting dispersed, just as the shades of evening were coming on. Mr. Marks met the electors resident in the vicinity of Bulli on Saturday last, in the Schoolroom, Woonona. The meeting was well attended, considering the fearful state of the roads, and the dilapidated condition of the bridges. Mr. T. Hale presided over the meeting, which passed resolutions affirming that Mr. Marks was a fit and proper person to represent them, and appointing a committee to secure his return.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 10, 1856.—The subject of gold mining on private property will be again brought before the Council to-morrow. Mr. Colin Campbell has given notice of the following resolutions:—

1. That this Council, while acknowledging the great importance of gold-mining being fairly developed in the colony, is not prepared to sanction any general system of entering on private lands by giving compulsory compensation for such entry.

2. In the event of any such necessity for entry arising, such cases should be provided for in the same way as in England,—by a special enactment of the Legislature.

These resolutions may re-open the discussion, and lead to another week's speechifying as fruitless as the former—indeed more so, for while the past discussion has opened up the subject so as to lead people to inform themselves on its merits, it has so clearly shown the want of unanimity in Council, that any decision come to at present will be unsatisfactory. There are rumours of the speedy dissolution of the Council. Some members number the days of its existence, and it would certainly be better to delay the determination of a point so important till the assembly of the new Legislature. In the *Argus* of Saturday there is an analysis of the division on the question of alienating the gold with the land, which shows that this proposal was negatived by 20 out of the 33 representative members, and that the minority of this class consisted of members for small constituencies, with the exception of Dr. Greeves and Mr. J. T. Smith. It must have a very strange aspect to the people of Victoria that a question of so much importance should be decided by a Legislature in which the representatives of the people are put in a minority by nominees. It is better that the question should be postponed than hastily, prematurely, and therefore only temporarily settled. There is further reason, in a recent occurrence, to hope that in most of the cases which may arise the apprehended difficulties may be obviated by the good sense of the parties interested. A paddock at Buniyong attracted lately the notice of the gold-diggers in the neighbourhood. The owner proposed that four shafts should be sunk to test the richness of the yield, and offered, if the diggers should then desire it, to let them enter on his ground and sink their shafts at the rate of £1 per claim. This proposal made all clear. It is true that the owner of the paddock was an hotel-keeper near, and he might reasonably expect to make indirectly much more than £1 per claim if his paddock became the centre of a populous gold-field; but there is no land in the auriferous districts the cost of which, composed of original purchase-money and outlay for improvements, would not be liberally repaid by a rent of £1 per twelve square feet.

Another important and difficult question bearing on the government of the gold-fields was brought up on Friday by Mr. Benson's motion, that the Council should adopt the report of the Committee on the Powers of Local Courts. The discussion was terminated, or rather postponed, by the adoption of the resolution—

That this House, having taken into consideration the report of the select Committee on the Powers of the Local Courts, is of opinion that the Gold fields Management Act should be amended, and that provision be made for the separation of the executive, judicial, and legislative functions of the Local Courts, and that a bill for that purpose be forthwith introduced.

That the Local Courts have answered the expectations entertained by the commission of enquiry into the condition of the gold-fields, which recommended their establishment, no one believes. Still less have they then fulfilled those entertained by the gold fields' population. They have been a failure. This has been made obvious throughout their whole history. The Executive have been obliged to exercise their veto on many of the regulations they suggested, and their decisions have been loudly complained of by parties seeking their arbitration. That they have failed to fulfil their functions is obvious from the great decline of their business. Various causes may be assigned for this without holding the Executive chargeable, as some of the speakers did, with neglect or mal-administration. The first election of members of these courts took place at a time when the minds of the miners were excited. The right of election was regarded as a concession, which they and their friends had extorted from the Government, and their choice was often dictated by an apparent desire to invest with the honour of membership, not the most experienced, intelligent, and prudent of their number, but the noisiest assertors of their wrongs. Rival demagogues do not make very cordial colleagues, and the meetings of these Courts soon become scenes, in some places particularly, of angry discussion, and acrimonious personal conflicts. Time was thus lost, in addition to that unavoidably wasted in the exercise of judicial functions, by numerous assemblies unaccustomed to the exercise of either legislative or judicial functions. Suspicions of prejudice against himself, or prepossession in favour of his more successful opponent, were readily excited in the mind of a defeated litigant, and in the heated atmosphere of the Court such suspicions were freely expressed. The question of the admission or exclusion of lawyers, which arose at the very commencement of the operations of these Courts, led to division of opinion, to fierce discussion, and to permanent schism. The vacancies which were occasioned by frequent resignations, were filled as inconsiderately as the first elections were made, and the Courts have fallen into contempt. The suggestion that the judicial and executive functions should be separated from the legislative, if it means, as I suppose it does, that the last only should be vested in the local courts, will be a decided improvement. The circumstances of the various gold fields vary so materially, according to the varying character of the country; the kind of labour peculiar to each locality, and the special circumstances under which it is carried on; that only those acquainted with the specialties of each gold field, are in a position to form suitable local regulations. In such task, the members will be undisturbed by personal feelings, and will be free from the suspicion of being influenced by them. The interpretation and administration of these regulations, as sanctioned by the Executive, may safely be left to the warden or the bench before whom the cases will happen to be brought.

A proposal made by Dr. Embling, that £500 should be voted for the establishment and maintaining of an establishment similar to that of the Humane Society in London, at Sandridge, was negatived. Some such establishment is very necessary, and Sandridge seems the most suitable place for it. Accidents are frequent in the Bay, and several have terminated fatally, in which that result might have been averted had there been access to the means of resuscitation. The case will not soon be forgotten of the young girl who, a few months ago, was upset from a boat in the Bay, who was picked up by another boat so promptly that she was able to speak after being taken into it, but who died. On the arrival of the boat at the railway pier there was no place to which she could be taken but to the railway station. She was not admitted there, and no means could be adopted for her recovery. Dr. Embling's proposal was met by the statement from the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, that for every person drowned in Hobson's Bay two were drowned on the gold fields. The Chief Secretary said that if such grant was made to Sandridge, other places would apply for similar sums. Dr. Greeves thought the sum sufficient to meet several establishments of the nature suggested, and for these *reasons* the suggestion was allowed to drop.

The great gold smuggling case terminated on Friday last, a penalty of £100 having been inflicted on Messrs. Horwitz and Marks. At the opening of the case the Chief Commissioner of Trade and Customs announced, to the surprise of a crowded court, that he had "elected to go for the penalty of £100 in this Court (the City Police Court), instead of proceeding in the Supreme Court for treble the value of the gold." The smuggling was clearly brought home to the defendants, who, however, thought it advisable to "show fight" to the last. You will find a report of the proceedings in the Melbourne journals of Saturday. The extraordinary leniency shown in this case has given rise to much comment, and the conduct of the Chief Commissioner of Trade and Customs is universally condemned. One proceeding on his part baffles all attempts at solution. On the day after the seizure was effected he called upon the principals, Messrs. Horwitz and Marks, and said that "he had called about this gold." Mr. Childers' character had hitherto stood high in public estimation, and, I believe, deservedly so, but many to whom he is comparatively unknown, do not hesitate to impute corrupt motives as the cause of this visit. It is to be hoped that some friend in the Legislative Council will give him an opportunity of explaining the very singular manner in which he has conducted this important case.

There is some talk at present about the new judge. Mr. Polhman, the judge of the County Court, has been indicated as the most suitable man for the appointment by some. Mr. Pohlman has a very high character. He is assiduous and painstaking in a very high degree, and his faithful discharge of his toilsome duties in the County Court, point him out as deserving of the promotion involved in the new appointment. In the profession however there is a conviction that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Molesworth, is the proper person for elevation to the Bench. If less known beyond the profession then Mr. Pohlman he is to the degree in which he is known respected and liked, and his appointment would be satisfactory.

The Wizard Jacobs retains the Theatre Royal for another week. He has had pretty good audiences, though in so large a house they have looked less than they really are. We have had Much Ado about Nothing admirably performed at the Olympic. Mrs. Heir makes a charming Beatrice, and Mr. Brooke a good Benedick. In the earlier part of the comedy his rendering of the part is highly effective, but in the latter part he is decidedly Hibernian, which considerably mars the effect of his impersonation.

Lola Montez has joined the Amphitheatre company, and on Saturday evening the great house was crowded to the ceiling, doubtless the result of the curiosity excited by her exploits at Ballaarat. We have had four concerts lately, which, notwithstanding the high character of the artistes engaged, were but thinly attended. Miss Emilie Smith, a pianiste of great promise, gave two of them, and had the aid of Miska Hauser. The other two were given by Madame C. Cailly, assisted by Monsieurs Coulon and Bane.

There have not been any arrivals this morning. The Royal Charter, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th January, is expected to arrive within the sixty days. Several masters of vessels who saw her in Liverpool speak in high terms of her model, and express great belief in her sailing qualities. We may perhaps have to welcome her during the current week.

TASMANIA.

We have papers from Hobart Town to the 4th, and Launceston to the 5th instant.

The *Mercury* of the 3rd, in noticing the state of the weather, remarks that they had been visited by one of the old-fashioned hot winds, which were formerly more prevalent than they have been of late years. It blew at intervals a perfect hurricane, or, rather, a hot sirocco, hurling clouds of dust and small gravel into the faces of passengers, and into the shops and houses of the inhabitants. After the tempest, lowering clouds overspread the sky, and the rain began to fall, at first in large drops, and presently in a smart refreshing shower, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which induced a very remarkable change of temperature, from the most oppressive heat to very considerable cold; Mount Wellington, on Friday morning, exhibiting its first cap of snow this season. In the meantime bush fires were raging in all directions, and on both sides of the Derwent destroying a large extent of fencing, with sheds, and other outbuildings. At Bridgewater the settlers have been sufferers to a considerable extent, and amongst others Mr. James Horton, on whose land the fire burnt so fiercely as very nearly to consume his dwelling-house, and a large haystack, which the fire reached within a few yards, and actually burnt the door sill of his residence. It is impossible to calculate the amount of damage occasioned by these fires in different parts of the country, the long continuance of warm dry weather having rendered the materials so exceedingly combustible.

The friends of Mr. T. D. Chapman, M.L.C., of Hobart Town, having raised a sum of money for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, commemorative of his past services in behalf of the colony, a deputation waited on that gentleman on the 28th ultimo, to ascertain in what way he (Mr. Chapman) wished the amount subscribed to be appropriated. To which request Mr. Chapman briefly replied, and concluded by saying, "You have been kind enough to enquire in what way this testimonial would be most grateful to me. I am fortunately placed in a position of independence, and have only to desire that the sum subscribed may be laid out in some way to secure some memorial which I may be enabled to hand down with pride to my eldest son." Already, we understand, a sum of £500 has been subscribed.

Alluding to the proceedings at the late Criminal Sessions at Launceston, the *Cornwall Chronicle* says, that the sentence of death passed on John Murray having been commuted to penal servitude for life, he was removed on Saturday to Hobart Town with Thomas Burke, whose sentence of death has also been commuted to penal servitude for the same period. No order has as yet been received for removing Quigly to the Lunatic Asylum, New Norfolk, to which place he ought to have been forwarded direct after the decision at the Supreme Court, as every means should be used for the purpose of recovering his senses if he really be insane.

An extensive bush fire had taken place at York Plains on the 25th ultimo, which had destroyed fencing to the value of £2000. It is supposed in the first instance to have originated from a person setting fire to a stubble field. The fire extended over an area of from five to six miles.

The *Daily News* says there is no subject more important to such a colony as Tasmania than the supply of the labour market. On the regulation of this supply must depend the material prosperity of the country which needs it. No matter how fertile the soil, how easy the internal communication, how convenient the havens on the coast; no matter how great the salubrity of the climate and the eligibility of the situation, unless the supply of labour can be kept up to the requirements of the capital necessary to be expended to make these advantages available for the increase of the general wealth, the natural resources of the country must remain undeveloped, and the community be content to starve in the midst of plenty, or remain poor while surrounded by ungathered riches.

WARWICK, FEBRUARY 26.—A sample of gold was brought into the house last week, by a gentleman who has been prospecting in the neighbourhood; it was obtained at a place previously prospected, but with unsuccessful results, in consequence of the former party not possessing the requisite knowledge of the work. The party previously alluded to, states he has great confidence in the results of his researches, and other places, promising to be highly remunerative, have yet to be tried; indeed, he had hardly expected to find the metal in the place which he opened, but was examining the nature of the upper strata when he came to the sample, at less than two feet from the surface. Some of the inhabitants have gone to visit the spot, and in the event of a profitable gold-field turning out, which is very probable, (the discoverer says a certainty, and offers to stake his reputation on it,) it is hoped that he will be well rewarded.

The camp at Shorncliffe is now considered by the Government a permanent one; and considerable alterations are to be made, including stables for the accommodation of 700 horses, with a riding-school. It is also intended to erect slaughterhouses for the purpose of accustoming the men to kill their own cattle when out campaigning. There are many butchers in the several regiments. There are nearly 4000 men at Shorncliffe, who are daily drilled. The men are in excellent health. The damage done by the First Regiment of Jagers during their stay in the camp had been estimated at above £500, blankets, camp equipments, and requisites, having been destroyed through mere wantonness. An order has been issued that the sum of £500 be deducted from the pay of the regiment.

Though the relations of the Spanish Government and the Pope are not very friendly, the Queen of Spain is on cordial terms with his Holiness. Last year she sent him a magnificent tiara: and now, according to a correspondent of the *Gazette de Lyon*, she has made him two presents of pictures by Murillo—the Marriage of St Catharine, and the Prodigal Son. The former hung in her bedroom, and she was in the habit of paying her evening devotions to it.

A Court-martial, sitting on board the Victory at Portsmouth, has tried Commander Phillips and Mr. Braund, master, for having got the steam troop-ship Urgent ashore, near Malta, on the 20th October. This was the finding—"That her Majesty's ship Urgent got on shore on Ricasole Point, at the entrance of Malta harbour, in attempting to enter it in the night, in consequence of the master of the said ship not having paid due attention to keep Cape St. Elmo Light in a proper bearing until he had distinctly made out the entrance of the harbour; but that when the danger was discovered every proper precaution was taken to prevent the accident, which probably would have been avoided had the ship answered her helm more readily; that, under the circumstances, no blame is imputable to Commander Phillips, and the Court do therefore adjudge him to be acquitted; but, in consequence of the want of judgment on the part of Mr. Braund, the Court do adjudge him to be admonished to be more careful for the future."

Sergeant Thomas Denton, of the Twenty-first Fusiliers, who greatly distinguished himself at Inkerman and on other occasions in the Crimea, having visited his parents at Sedgefield, the inhabitants have presented the gallant young soldier with a watch, a gold chain, and a purse containing .

"ALL RIGHT IN DOWNING-STREET"—Is, according to the omnibus conductor's rule, the seats are filled. It is true that to accomplish this filling-up of the Cabinet, a once regular customer in the Ministerial omnibus has been drawn forth from his retirement to take a foremost place, and Mr. Labouchere is selected as successor to Sir William Molesworth. It is true that the Duke of Argyll consents to fill two places at once, although he does not possess that magnitude which would render it necessary to book two places for him. The arrangement must be regarded as dictated by the necessity of not continuing vacancies, the simple existence of which appeared to argue inherent weakness in the Government. The appointments themselves cannot have been suggested by their own merits. Our letters will not travel the faster or the more systematically because the Duke is at the head of the Post Office; nor will the colonies suddenly receive any accession of power or wealth because Mr. Labouchere appends his familiar and respected name to the papers that affect them. The arrangement, therefore, can hardly be regarded as permanent or final; it is only adopted until some more positive reconstruction or recruitment of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet. It is a provisional government.

BIRTHS.

At Kissing Point, on the 10th instant, Mr. J. S. Farnell, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, the wife of William Douglass, of the firm of Trickett and Douglass, of a son, this being the fourth child of the said Mrs. Douglass, of the fourth generation born in the colony, and the great great grandfather now living near Windsor, at Mr. Hoskisson's, one hundred years old, making five generations now living in the colony; and the great great grandmother died only twelve months ago.

At 162, George-street, on the 12th instant, Mrs. James Henderson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, Francis, eldest son of Captain Henry Browne Mason, R.N., of Bath, Somerset, to Elizabeth Booth, eldest daughter of J. B. Jones, Esq., of Camperdown, Sydney.

By license, by the Rev. C. Atchison, at the house of the bride's father, George, eldest son of Mr. Robert Osborne, of Wollongong, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Musgrave, of Bloomfield, Illawarra.

On the 11th instant, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. M. Allwood, Henry Garnett, son of Henry Garnett, Esq., of Green Park, county of Meath, to Caroline, daughter of O. W. Williams, M.D.

DEATH.

At Portland Head, Hawkesbury River, March 3rd, 1856, Mr. Thomas Dent, aged 68 years.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, the branch firm of S. and B. Solomons, of Piccadilly, London, opticians to the Royal Family. The optical improvements made by this firm by their valuable tinted glasses (known only to themselves), enable persons of advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest object. Their glasses have this advantage over spectacles in common use—the vision is strengthened and preserved and the eye kept at its required temperature. Mr. De LISSA, optician and oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 to 6.

BURGIS and BOWES, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street, (next door to the Joint Stock Bank.)

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte makers.—Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed, 19, Bridge-street.

HALL and ALDERSON are Cash Purchasers of Unwashed Wool, Hides, and Sheepskins. 154, Elizabeth-st.

JAMES MALCOLM and CO., Agents for the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.

JAMES MALCOLM and CO., Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, 152, George-street.

J. WESTBROOK, Boot and Shoe Importer, removed to 256, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

LUNCHEON.—Steaks and Chops, &c., &c. Price 1s. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

MR. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street. At home from 10 till 6.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842) 181, George-street, near the *Empire* Office.

MR. GOLDSCHMIDT.—Corns and Bunions perfectly cured, 39, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario).—Mineral teeth of every natural shade and variety, from one to a complete set, carefully fitted on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf, and the very best cements used for large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m. No. 19, O'Connell-street.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. LANDER, solicitor, &c., begs to inform his friends and the public that his Office is at Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street. 7th March, 1856.

THE SIGHT RELIEVED.—To those who value their sight. Brazilian pebble spectacles are highly recommended by all the first oculists and medical men of the day, being cut out of solid crystal, are as cold as ice, consequently keep the eyes beautifully cool. To be had, warranted, in gold, silver, and elastic steel frames, at MOSS', 33, Hunter-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. READING, from 163, to 254, George-street, one door South of D. Jones and Co.

REMOVAL.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank have removed to their new premises, No. 283, George-street, nearly opposite King-street. Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Mr. J. CARMICHAEL, Engraver and Copper-plate Printer, from Hosbury-terrace, to No. 2, Gloucester-street, Church-hill, near St. Patrick's Church.

WRITING TAUGHT in ten Lessons, by Mr. BRAGG, 39, Goulburn-street East.

SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, next door but one to the Post Office.—Coloured Daguerreotype and Collodiotype Portraits taken daily in a spacious skylight room, in any weather. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

CRAYON COLLODIOTYPE PORTRAITS.—The public are invited to view these exquisitely beautiful and entirely novel specimens of Photographic portraiture. They can be taken on an unusually large scale, and possess the delicacy and vivid tones of the most highly-finished crayon or water colour portraits, and, being free from glare, can be seen in any light. Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, next door but one to the Post Office. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in morocco cases, 10s.; lockets, 15s. GREEN, 41, King-street East.

COLONIAL INSURANCE.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.
The above Company will receive applications for the INSURANCE of HOUSES and other BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE and CHATTEL PROPERTY, of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.
THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS £250,000,
With power to increase the amount to meet the business of the Company.
The list of Shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the Company will meet with attention at the office.
As it is intended that the convenience of all classes of Colonists shall be consulted by the Company, persons anxious to insure their property under unusual circumstances are invited to make application, and, if found practicable, the insurance will be granted under special conditions.
Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors; the amount will be considered part of the premium on more regular insurance being effected, or returned if the application be declined by the Board.
The business of the old *Sydney Fire Insurance Company* will be transferred, as soon as possible, to the new Company, and the members are informed that larger risks will now be taken at reduced rates than were taken formerly, so that greater conveniences will be afforded them, and there will be no liability upon insurers who are not shareholders in the present company.
There is a reserve of 5000 *shares* to be issuable at par for the next six months, or sooner, to parties insuring and making special application for them. The discretion of the Board of Directors will be used in allotting the shares to applicants, according to the amounts of insurance applied for or otherwise.
The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.
The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.
RATES.
Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 6d. and upwards
Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3s. 9d. and upwards
Wooden buildings—metal or slated roof, 5s. and upwards
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.
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THOMAS HOLT, Esq., Chairman
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Deputy Chairman
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
S. D. GORDON, Esq.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Esq.
SURVEYOR.
JAMES HUME, Esq.
SECRETARY.
JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.
Office—No. 3, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.
Country Agents who will supply forms of application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:—
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Newcastle—George Mitchell, Esq.
Bathurst—S. S. Sargeant, Esq.
Goulburn—R. Craig, Esq.
Wollongong—George Hewlett, Esq.
Windsor—J. Dawson, Esq.
Moreton Bay—Henry Buckley, Esq.
Dungog—Peter McWilliam
Liverpool—E. Goetz
Parramatta—R. Moore, Esq.
Mudgee—Messrs. Walker and Smith
Port Macquarie—Horatio Tozer, Esq.

NOTICE.—M'MULLEN'S COACH MANUFACTORY, No. 35, Parramatta-street.—MICHAEL M'MULLEN takes this opportunity of again thanking his patrons and the public for the numerous addresses received from them, and begs to remind them that he has removed to the above premises, where every branch in the coachmaking business is carried on. Painting and trimming being the "finishing" to every proper turn out, he flatters himself that he is pretty well known in that particular branch of the trade to make it necessary for him to say anything on that subject. Suffice it to say that articles going out of his manufactory shall be unrivalled for elegance and style, and promises that dispatch, good work, and civility, shall be his motto.

DISTRICT of LIVERPOOL PLAINS.—For SALE, first-rate fattening Stations, on the Lower Namoi and Barwon Rivers. Apply to MORT and CO.

TO ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq., M.L.C.—We, the electors of the North Riding of the County of Cumberland, being aware of the honest, straightforward, and independent principles which you entertain as the determined enemy of corruption, oppression, and injustice, and the faithful advocate of the rights and privileges of the people, have induced us respectfully to solicit whether, from your residence now in Sydney, you will be enabled to devote more of your time than you have hitherto done to your duties as a member of the forthcoming House of Assembly; for, if so, we would request permission to place your name in nomination as a member of that Assembly for the North Riding of the County of Cumberland, and hereby pledge ourselves to give you our utmost support in securing your successful election. Aware of the difficulties which you have had lately to encounter in the management of the varied and extensive interests you possess in the colony, consequent on the excitement of the gold discovery, which has now, in a great measure, subsided; we therefore confidently anticipate that, in future you will have sufficient time at your disposal for the discharge of those high and important duties which your ardent desire for the prosperity of your native land, your long experience, your fearless and honest convictions are so well calculated to discharge—placed, as you are, beyond the reach of that patronage which, we fear, too many are anxious to obtain. We trust you will again declare yourself a candidate for our suffrages.

John Single, J.P.
James T. Ryan
James Landers
Peter Royal
Charles Musgrove
John M'Laughlan
Thomas Shadlow
William Cummings
John Whitford
Thomas Perrin
Charles Hadley
Philpot J. C. Robbins
Hodgson Allan
Michael Brennan, Rev.
Robert Shaw
William Whiteman
John Purcell
George Neale
William Dowling
George Thomas Clarke, J.P.
Alexander Fraser
James M'Carthy, J.P.
Edward Lincoln
James M'Gragh
James Hackett
James Jarvis
Edward Waite
Michael Read
William Wheatley
Andrew M'Crae
William Thomson
Thomas Nielson
Paul Harford
George Haines
Charles Barlow
Alexander Long
James Brown
Jesse Upton
John Parker
James O. Craig
Joseph Herbert
William Clemson
R. J. Cross
Peter Howell
James Willmott
Thomas White
James Herbert
Matthew Buckley
Matthew Long M'Fetteridge
James Evans
Bartholomew Jourdan
James Fairhead
Robert Brown
David Parker
William Parsons
William Gale
Richard Reece
George Rope
John Randall
John Jackson
Patrick Coulton
Samuel Fisher
William Barlow
George Boulton
Isaac Bates
Thomas Druitt
Edward Jones
William Russell, J.P.
Charles Harington
John Harris
George Collins
James Evans
James Byrnes
Samuel Byrnes
Patrick Heaton
William Newell
John J. Harris
Henry F. Purcell
Charles Parker
John Williams
George Williams
Joseph Hempstead
Henry Peckham
John Herbert
John Weavers
Thomas Daley
George Daley
George Mortimer
William Farlow
J. Dowe
James Mountford
Charles Barker
William Chapman
John Hoskisson
Andrew Frazier
Joseph Windred
Christopher Chantler
William Ford
John Moore
John Barker
John Barnes
Thomas Chessling
J. R. M'Kenzie
Joshua Boward
James Willbone
John M'Donald
John Dunn
James Roberts
Robert Aull
Samuel Roberts
John Bell
John Hall
Samuel Henry Terry
William Smith
Patrick Mahoney
James Wormsley
George Tumuth
Patrick Malloy
David Brown
Patrick Burns
James Gough
James Lane
George Seymour
John Proctor
Matthew Hogan
Theophilus Kirk
George Kendall
John Reading
Richard Appledore
Charles Beazley
John Burrell
James Davis
Thomas Howell
Alexander Johnstone
Edward Lewis
George Nash
John Parsons
Thomas Williams
William Wright
James Collins
James Pane
William Redwick
John Lingard
John Bennett
James Paul
Thomas Smith
Henry Hughes
James Morphett
James Roberts
William Lawson
William Woodlands
John Andrews
Henry Coleman
Patrick English
James Boots
John Lucas
William Lucas
Alexander McCullum
John Carfrae
Richard McKnight
William Hills
William Moore
Robert Brown
Abbott Osborne
John Redden
Michael Molloy
Patrick Redden
William Bartley
James Nowland
Thomas Amor
Henry Amor
Thomas Murphy
John Quigly
Thomas Barcham
Henry Feast
Richard Hill
Thomas Boyd
Thomas Waterhouse
John Parton
George Porter
Samuel King
A. B. Leonard
George Mudie
John Britton
James Riddle
James Smart
Andrew Brumbley
Thomas Conbey
John Brown
John Murray Bate
Thomas Brown
Robert Carver
William M'Kewin
Edward Drinkwater
M. Hillas
James Squire Farrell
William Hewitt
Henry Humphreys
William Star
W. H. Moore
Thomas H. Rolls
John Moore
George Best
William Booth
William Nasmith
George Buckham
James Shea
John Woodcock
J. Ryan Brenan
J. O'Neil Brenan
Robert Scott Ross
George Spalding
Benjamin Sunbury
Duncan Campbell
Robert Campbell
John Phelan
Isaac Moore
Edmund Brady
William Macdonald
James Bates
Philip Andreas
William Cutts
G. R. Berry
R. Potter
J. Macnamara
James Amor
F. Boyce
J. Walters
W. Bradley
T. Bloham
George Potter
William Bowman
James Martin
L. Daly
William Witch
William Lane
James Underwood
John Tucker
E. J. Blaxland
W. Tighe
N. Parsons
E. Rowley
J. Love
T. Weedon
G. Violer
F. Lynch
Hugh Frazier
Samuel Lucas

To the Electors of the North Riding of the County of Cumberland, who have invited me to come forward as a candidate.

Gentlemen,—I will not conceal from you the pleasure which you have afforded me in again expressing your approbation of the principles by which I have been actuated—as an enemy to corruption, oppression, and injustice.

It has always been my anxious desire to render justice to all classes of the community, without infringing on the rights of any; and I trust now that the excitement consequent on the discovery of our gold fields has passed away, and gold digging has become one of the ordinary occupations of industry, that I, as well as others, will be able to devote a far larger portion of time and attention than hitherto to legislative duties.

As you correctly observed, I am engaged in varied and extensive private undertakings—particularly in the production of our staple commodity; and as a large producer, I am practically intimate with all the requirements of our agricultural and pastoral pursuits. I could not in any way do wrong to you or to any other portion of my fellow-colonists without inflicting a corresponding injury on myself. I need scarcely add that the interest which I, in common with you, have in the advancement of the country, is not limited to the production and accumulation of wealth, in which we are all so busily engaged. It shall ever be a principle with me to advance the education of the rising generation by every possible means, so that we may hope ere long to see the children of the country occupying positions of emolument and honour in preference to strangers or adventurers who are ineligible for offices at home, and who are now occasionally thrust upon us.

With these sentiments, and an ardent desire for the present and future happiness of the country, I again place myself at your disposal, with a grateful recollection that you honoured me with a distinguished position at the head of the poll on two former occasions. As you justly observe, I am personally beyond any favours, such as I agree with you "too many are anxious to obtain;" but I will render my aid in every way to turn the tide of patronage on those of my countrymen and others whose eligibility has been too long forgotten, and whose just claims have been too frequently overlooked.

ROBERT FITZGERALD.

Springfield, 28th February.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—GENTLEMEN,—As I had intended, till within the last few weeks, to proceed to Europe early this year, I have hitherto declined the repeated invitations of influential friends in this district to offer myself as one of the candidates for the representation of the county of Durham in the new Parliament, but circumstances having recently occurred to prevent my carrying out this intention for the present, I beg to place my services at your disposal.

If elected one of your representatives, I shall do my utmost to repeal the two-thirds clause of the new Constitution Act, and to set the Upper House of the Legislature made exclusively elective; I shall vote for an equitable distribution of the representation of the colony, on the basis of the forthcoming census; for the progressive extension of municipal institutions over the territory; for a national system of education; and for the immediate withdrawal of all state support from the clergy of all denominations.

I am strongly of opinion that the flagrant job of the pension list, under the New Constitution Act, should be sifted and exposed, so as that justice may be done to the public, and that able-bodied men, who have already had time and opportunity enough to provide for the future, should be left to earn their livelihood like other people.

I am in favour of an immediate revision of the land system of the colony, so as to put an end to the enormous claims and pretensions of the squatters, and to promote the settlement of the country with an industrious population. For this purpose I shall advocate the gradual extension of cheap tramroads, and railroads suited to the wants of the country, to all parts of the interior, together with a speedy and economical administration of justice by means of county courts.

These are my political views on the principal matters of public interest at the present moment, and you will judge from my past course of life in the district for upwards of thirty years, whether I am in the habit of making professions without intending to carry them out. I confess I am quite at a loss to ascertain, from the seemingly studied ambiguity of certain of the current addresses to the constituencies generally, how the candidates will vote on most important points of public interest, if elected. For my own part, I like the trumpet to give a certain sound.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW LANG.

Dunmore, March 7, 1856.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN WATKINS, from 164, York-street, to the store lately occupied by Messrs. De Pass, Ellis, and Co., Wynyard-lane.

GRAND RESTAURANT.—Parker's Family Hotel, York street. Orders for dinners punctually attended to. JEANFREY.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from the Sugar Works, Parramatta-street, a chesnut Mare, branded to on near and off shoulder. The above reward will be paid by JOHN FITZPATRICK, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo.

£2 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Pyrmont, on FRIDAY, the 7th March, a roan filly, 3 years old, branded on the near hip or thigh diamond, and cut over the near side of the nose. Any person returning her will receive 10s., if strayed, and if stolen, £2 will be given on conviction of the thief. JAMES CLAYTON, Mount-street, Pyrmont.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, from the residence of the undersigned, the "Grange," at Newtown, a Cape Solander Goose; any person returning the same will receive the above reward. L. SAMUEL. March 10th, 1856.

STOLEN or Strayed, a dark bay Horse, 15 hands high, branded RN on off shoulder, one white foot hind off side. Any one finding the same will be rewarded for their trouble, by informing GEO. RODNEY, next to the Berwick Castle, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WORKING BULLOCKS astray on the Run of the undersigned—
Red and white bullock, ears split, C on hip, L on shoulder, one horn off.
Strawberry bullock, bit out of ear, CC over JC (supposed) on hip, B near hip.
Red and white bullock, 18L on hip, HB back, TT shoulder.
They are now at Oakfield near Mudgee, where the owner can have them by applying to RICHARD HARRIS.

HORSES MISSING, from Parramatta—one a dark brown chesnut, branded HD on off shoulder; 2nd, a dark bay mare, branded HP on near shoulder. £5 reward will be paid, if stolen, on the conviction of the thief, and £2 if lost, on delivery to Mr. CHAMPION; or Mr. J. BARNES, Parramatta.

FOUND, on February 15th, near Mr. Hordern's, Haymarket, a Purse, containing some money and other things. The owner can have it by giving the proper description and paying expenses, to LAUGHLIN BUGGY, innkeeper, Cowpasture Road, near Liverpool.

FOUND, a large Dog. The owner can get him by paying expenses. 53, George-street.

FOUND, a Purse containing money. The person may have it restored by giving a correct description of the same with contents, by applying to Mrs. COLLINS, No. 25, Grove-street, Glebe.

LOST, between Macquarie-street and Coogee, a lady's old watch, engraved H. B., and curb chain, yesterday. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by bringing the same to Mr P. J. COHEN'S, Jamison-street. 12th March, 1856.

STOLEN or Strayed, from Camperdown, on the night of the 25th February, 1856, one Brown Cow, quiet milker, with short horns, branded JS over A on near shoulder, also A on thigh on the same side. A reward of one pound will be given to any one giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same. Any person found detaining this cow after this notice will be prosecuted according to the law. WILLIAM HEFFERNAN, Camperdown.

THOMAS WATT.—If this meets the eye of THOMAS WATT, a gardener by trade, and formerly of the 99th Regiment, he is requested to write immediately to his brother William, who is very desirous to hear from him. Direct the letter to WM. WATT, opposite the Bee Hive Inn, Prince-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM STAPLETON, late of the California Inn, is requested to call at the office of CHURCH and MOLISON, Custom House.

CHARLES BROOKES.—Should this meet the eye of CHARLES BROOKES, who left Greenwich, England, for Sydney, in July, 1854, as carpenter of the EMMA, schooner, Captain ESNUFF, he will hear of his brother PHILIP BROOKES, by directing a letter to him at the Post Office, Sandridge, Melbourne.

JOSEPH GUSTAV HARTTMANN.—Your Wife and Children have arrived from Wellington, New Zealand, in the Ariel, and wish to see you. Apply to Mr. O'HARA, George-street, butcher. ELIZA HARTTMANN.

TO COACHMAKERS.—If the Coachbody-makers who called on the undersigned a few days ago, will call again, some arrangement may be entered into with them. JOHN ROBERTSON, Coach Manufactory, Pitt-street South.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted as partners in my business as commission agent, ship broker, &c., Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James Malcolm. The business will, in future, be carried on under the firm of James Malcolm and Co. JAMES MALCOLM. February 1st, 1856.

CAUTION.—The undermentioned Cheques having been lost with other papers between Goulburn and Marulan, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same:—
No. 1221.—7th March, 1856. John J. Roberts, on Bank of New South Wales, favour Mooney and Co., wages, Sydney mail ... £5 0 0
No. 1222.—9th March, 1856. John J. Roberts, on ditto, favour M'Laren and Chapman, blacksmiths' work, Sydney mail ... 4 19 6
Payment has been stopped at the Bank. The finder will be rewarded by applying to Mr. JAMES WATERWORTH, Coach and Horses Inn, Marulan; or to JOHN J. ROBERTS, Goulburn, 10th March, 1856.

CAUTION.—Circumstances have lately occurred which render it necessary that the public should be cautioned against giving credit to anyone bearing my name, and I hereby caution the public not to act in violation of this notice, as I will not be answerable for any debt incurred after this date.
Sydney, 11th March, 1856. WILLIAM SAMUELL.

NOTICE.—All Claims against the Estate of RICHARD COWAN are required to be forwarded to the Trustees under his assignment, on or before the 15th instant, otherwise they will not be admitted. A plan of distribution is being prepared, and a dividend will be declared immediately after the above date.
R. WATERSTON, W. HARPOTTLE, C. JOBSON, Trustees in the Estate of R. Cowan.
Claims to be directed to the Trustees, Kelbey Cottage, George-street.

NOTICE TO TRADESMEN.—The undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts that may be contracted in his name, unless having his signature. THOMAS HOLMES, Bay-street, Glebe.

NOTICE.—All Debts due to the late firm of T. W. M'KAUGHAN, storekeeper, Liverpool, must be paid to the undersigned, on or before 31st instant. All accounts outstanding after that date will be placed for recovery in the hands of our solicitors. GEO. CHISHOLM and CO., trustees under a deed of assignment, 130, Pitt-street. March 10th, 1856.

HANKS and LLOYD beg to notify that EDWARD FARMER, carter, has been discharged from their service, and is no longer at liberty or authorised to receive money on their account. Dated this 11th day of March, 1856.

TO be SOLD, the Good-will and Fixtures of a Grocers' Shop, doing a snug business, No. 41, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo.

PORTLAND CEMENT, Countess, Viscountess, and Ladies' SLATES, for SALE by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers. EDWARD SALAMON. March 10th, 1856.

EXTENSIVE STORES.—To LET, in Wynyard-street, consisting of Three Floors, back and front entrance, private door, &c. Apply next door, to Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, auctioneer, &c.

FEATHERS.—GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO. have just opened a case of very choice colours, in marabouts, marquises, coquet, and others. Stores, 218, George-street.

OIL! OIL!—Per WAVE, superior Black Oil, now landing, about three tons. To be SOLD cheap.

POTATOES and ONIONS.—Received THIS DAY, per WAVE, about four tons each potatoes and onions. Best New Zealand. This shipment has been carefully put up to order, and equal to any in the market for likely to arrive.

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 312, George-street, where everything suitable for the town and country can be obtained at the most reasonable prices. J. TAIT and CO., 312, George-street.

200 PAIRS of Prime Fowls, at from 5s. to 6s. per pair. H. CUMMINS, poulterer, King-street East.

FIRST QUALITY COLONIAL CHEESE.—On SALE at the stores of the undersigned, opposite Messrs Gilchrist and Watt, Margaret-street, Two Tons of superior Cheese, suitable for the trade. JOHN WATKINS.

TO CAPTAINS and OWNERS.—Ships' upholstery work executed by R. A. STACE, 16, Bathurst-street East.

HOBART TOWN, 5 feet broad Palings for SALE at 17s. 6d. per 100, by MACNAMARA, SON, and Co., Macnamara's Wharf.

PIANOFORTES.—First-rate, by Collard and Collard, at HENRY MARSHALL'S store Queen's-place.

PIANOFORTES, very elegant, 7½ octave, by Erard, at HENRY MARSHALL'S Store, Queen's-place.

PIANOFORTES, very superior, by Murphy, at HENRY MARSHALL'S Store, Queen's-place.

PIANOFORTES packed in tin cases for the country. HENRY MARSHALL'S Store, Queen's-place.

FOR SALE, a new Shamrock Dog Cart. Apply to T. MURPHY, Coach-maker, No. 7, Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, the Goodwill, &c., of the Thistle Inn, Bridge-street.

ROUSE'S Colts and Fillies.—In consequence of the inclement weather, the sale of Messrs. Rouse's colts and fillies, advertised for THIS DAY, at the Cattle Market, is postponed until SATURDAY, at half-past 2 p.m., at Cutts' Inn, Parramatta-road, where they may be expected in the interim. BURT, HASSALL and CO., auctioneers. 155, Pitt-street, March 13.

CAMPERDOWN.—Mr. JAMES DOLE Chemist, will receive subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* at £1 per quarter, and deliver their papers at their own houses.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Mr. G. D. HARRISON, news agent and stationer, 569, George-street South, will deliver the *Herald* in the southern end of the town at £1 per quarter, or 2s. per week; single copies 6d. each. Parties in the country wishing to have occasional copies of the *Herald* addressed to them will have their request attended to by favoring Mr. G. D. Harrison with the address and postage stamps at the rate of 6d. per copy. Advertisements received up to 6 o'clock in the evening.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. E. GOERTZ, storekeeper, will receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the *Sydney Morning Herald* for the above named district.

RUSHCUTTERS BAY AND DARLING POINT.—Mr. F. M'LEAN, of the Post Office, corner of Darling Point Road, will receive subscribers for the *Sydney Morning Herald* in the above localities at £1 per quarter.

RICHMOND.—The Subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* in Richmond will in future receive their Papers at Mr. JOHN GRINSELL'S Stores, near the Post Office. January 29th, 1856. LABAN WHITE, agent.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines ...	One shilling.
Four ditto ...	Two shillings.
Six ditto ...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto ...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (THREE PENCE) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum, in advance.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s., booked to Advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Wednesday, March 12, 1856.